HEBREW AND AMERICAN.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus 25 : 10.

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Moral Department.

The following is one of the best pieces of grave satire that we have seen for many days. It is a vindication of the character of Pharaoh, and of the slavery of the Israelites, after the death of Joseph, as compared with the character and conduct of modern slaveholders.—Whether the character of the ancient monarch should long have been mistaken, and branded with the nineteenth century of the Christian era, it should have first been discovered that he was a just, and mild, and benignant statesmen, in comparison with republicans in this land!

From the New York Observer of May, 1827.

APOLOGY FOR PHAROH.

Having often heard Pharoah censured for enslaving the Hebrews—having often heard the expressions, Egyptian slavery, Egyptian bondage, Egyptian oppression, and Egyptian darkness, used—it came into my mind to exercise some what kind of bondage the Hebrews were held in, and what excuse Pharaoh made to himself, for such a course towards that people. The result of my inquiry was rather surprising. I do not mean to justify the conduct of Pharoah towards Israel. I object to the practice of representing the slavery of Israel as the darkest ever endured; and of Pharaoh as the most unjustifiable of tyrants. The people of this country, and especially slaveholders, should borrow their proverbs respecting slavery and oppression from a different quarter than ancient Egypt. Two facts can fully be made out from the Hebrew account of their bondage.

1. *The Egyptian bondage of the Israelites was not as hard as modern slavery.*—In proof of which we niddnce the following facts:

1. The Hebrews were allowed to live separate, and to retain their own customs and religion. Exodus xii. 3. They formed a community by themselves. Their slavery was political, not personal. They were held in public, not as private property. The labor exacted from them was for the benefit of the state, and not of individuals. Exodus i. 9–14.

2. The Hebrews were not bought and sold, transferred from hand to hand, and removed from place to place, as caprice or profit might dictate. They formed family connexions as they pleased, which were not broken. The education and management of their children were left to themselves. All domestic endearments were untouched, the temporary attempts to destroy their male children excepted.

3. They remained where they were first settled, in the *best* part of Egypt. Genesis xlvii. 4–11. Exodus ix. 26.

4. They were allowed to retain the property which they carried into Egypt, and greatly increased it during their stay. Genesis xv. 14. Exodus xii. 35.

5. They lived well; so that they afterwards lamented the loss of their good living, and proposed to return to the "house of bondage" for the sake of it. Exodus xvi. 5. Numbers xi. 4—6.

6. They were made to labor, but their great increase is against the notion that their labor was very oppressive. Exodus i. 9—14.

7. They were not shut out from the common modes of improvement and education.—The various works performed, connected with the erecting of the Tabernacle, prove a very considerable knowledge of ornamental and useful arts. Exodus, chapters xxxv. to xxix. Numbers xxxi. 49. Moses wrote parts of the law upon their door-posts and gates. Deuteronomy xi. 18—20, clearly implies that all the people could write. Numbers xi. 26. Deuteronomy xxii. 18, and xxvii. 3. Joshua viii. 3.

8. The attempt to destroy their male children was the darkest feature; but the facts of that case favor the opinion that the number drowned must have been very small. It totally failed, and appears to have lasted but a short time. Exodus i. 22. Egyptian slavery was much milder than it is now practised by many who profess Christianity.

II. *Pharaoh had more plausible and better reasons for his course than modern slaveholders have.*

1. The Hebrews were received into Egypt at a time of unexampled scarcity, when likely to perish; and were supported free of cost; Genesis xlv. 10—11.

2. At the end of the famine, instead of returning to Canaan, the Hebrews continued to occupy the land of Goshen. Joseph continued to direct the affairs of Egypt for about twenty years after the famine, and the Hebrews must have advanced in comfort, wealth and improvement. Pharaoh therefore saw that either he must make the Hebrews Egyptianize them with the Egyptians—or his own people would become subject to the Hebrews—or he must make slaves of them.

To accomplish the first was altogether impolitic. The blending them with the Egyptians was still more difficult. It would be much harder than to change the religion, habits and prejudices of a people. No intermarriages had taken place, and the region of one was an abomination to the other. The only alternative was to adopt a new policy towards the Hebrews, and employ them in building cities, and in field labor, while he trained the Egyptians to military service, and make preparations to suppress any opposition to his plans. He found them increasing, and thus was brought up to the very purpose of destroying their male children. Soon after Moses was grown, he was found interfering with the policy of the government towards the Hebrews. He fled and remained abroad until the death of that king. Then Moses reappeared, and presented himself at the court, and demanded that Israel should go three days journey into the wilderness to sacrifice. The *man*, the *time*, the *manner* and the *demand*, all offended Pharaoh. Pharaoh pressed by the plagues, tried to compound the matter by offering to let the men go, detaining the women and children as hostages for their return. He proposed that they should sacrifice and keep the feast in the land. Moses readily complied with Pharaoh's request to remove the plagues, but declined going, but would take their families, their flocks and herds, and not leave one hoof behind. They had no intention to return to slavery. They were for being free. Might Pharaoh to let a people under his authority, be led away upon a pretence? Might he not suspect that it was his duty in *kindness to them*, to keep the Hebrews where they were, and give them enough to wear, eat, and *do*? Might he not have fancied, from all their talk about being free, and complaining of their work, were produced by the intermeddling of "THOSE INFERNAL FANATICS." Moses and Aaron? He thus might have felt very much provoked at Moses and Aaron for speaking discontent among his slaves.

There were other difficulties. The Hebrews formed the great body of the laborers for his kingdom. Moses insisted upon taking them all off on the same day. Would not that ruin the Egyptians? They had been raising them in slavery, and were unfit for self-government. He had been forced to employ overseers, with the aid of the rod to beat them, and overcome their idle habits. For a people with such lazy habits, to be turned free at once! Might not Pharaoh have thought, that it would ruin them? They could not govern themselves?—that they would starve? and that *kindness* to them forbade his "turning them loose" as Moses demanded.

But Pharaoh also was not wholly without to China.

regard to their value. The Hebrews, as his laborers and artificers, were very *valuable property.*" There were 600,000 laboring men besides the women and children. There were probably more than three millions in all; and estimating them at three hundred dollars each, it amounts to about one thousand millions of dollars, besides their cattle and other possessions. Is it to be wondered at, that Pharaoh was reluctant to lose so much property?—*Nothing was said about buying their freedom.* He was required to give up fully not to bear a part of the loss, and they the very last must surrender the *whole!* We can easily perceive how Pharaoh might have persuaded himself, that to lose so much *"property,"* and be deprived of all his labors, and to have to set his own people, the Egyptians, to do all the hard work in the city, and in the field, to which they were not accustomed, was really intolerable! "What *an Egyptian work like a Hebrew! I work like a negro!*"

Pharaoh thought, possibly, that even if it was wrong at first to enslave the Hebrews, *he is not to blame for it. That was done long before he was born!* He found them in slavery, and he held them as his property. The whole history of the Egyptians, and their "domestic institutions," are such that slavery is a necessary evil. They cannot do without it. It is hard to make him pay for the faults of his forefathers, and to give up what he had received as property by inheritance.

Besides, many different property rights were not then so well understood as they now are. None maintained the doctrine, that "*personal liberty is an unalienable right,*" which no man can take or withhold from us, under a plea of "property." It was given to Pharaoh, as to knowledge, and less was received; and therefore he is less responsible, and less guilty.

That the miracles wrought rendered Pharaoh altogether inexcusable, is admitted.—But is it not equally true, that as those plagues prove the hardness of heart of Pharaoh and the Egyptians for enslaving Israel, so they directly prove the general truth, that all who enslave others, or hold them in slavery, do what is offensive to God? Pharoah was an ignorant Pagan; but it is plain, God hates oppression.

Pharaoh did wrong in enslaving Israel, and in persevering in it. However plausible his excuses, they availed not. The event proved that it would have been better for Egypt never to have enslaved Israel. It would have been better to have given it up at any time that could be named. Not only did the Hebrews go out, but they spoiled the Egyptians; and the attempt to drive them back, involved the whole military force, with Pharaoh at its head, in ruin.

Yet I say, Egyptian bondage was not as hard as some cases of slavery—and Pharaoh's excuses are far better than what have satisfied and now satisfy "American slave-drivers."

INTERPRETER.

Presbyterian Church—Old School.

An anti-slavery convention of members of this church was held at Cincinnati, May 14, and discussed the question of church duties connected with slavery for two or three days, and adopted a memorial to the general assembly. A resolution was offered censuring the course of the assembly in past years, acknowledging slavery to be an evil, and yet keeping slaveholders in fellowship, to involve many of the principles by which the Scriptures denounce the man or sin.

Rev. James H. Dickey, of Illinois, believed it true. Members of the assembly had long deplored "the evils of slavery," and yet push them right up to it, and many of them come right out and defend slavery as an institution of God.

Rev. Mr. Rogers wished it *softened*, but believed it was true.

Rev. Dr. Crothers did not approve of that kindness which, like Eli, can reprove evil doers so as not either to offend or reform them.

The resolution was adopted.

The second resolution declared that the convention had no disposition to secede from the Presbyterian church, yet recognized the possibility of a secession being made necessary by a persevering adherence to slaveholders on the part of the assembly.

Mr. Dickey feared the allusion to secession. He did not believe in withdrawing from the Presbyterian church, but it might become necessary in the case of the general assembly, which, though he had no objection to it, he did not consider a necessary part of the Presbyterian church.

Dr. Crothers had no objection to the assembly if they would not be compounded in part—he must say it—men-stealers; for men-stealers they are. The man who steals his neighbor's dog, is a dog-stealer—he who steals his neighbor's wife and child, is a *man-stealer.*

Rev. Mr. Aten said that the course of the assembly last year had been a secession. The constitution of the Presbyterian church is anti-slavery—and if faithfully carried out, there could not be a slaveholder in the church any more than there could be a dancing master, or any other offender not explicitly named in Scripture. He believed that the assembly was tolerating sins in its members, equal, if not worse than the sale of indulgences in the church of Rome, against which Luther protested in the rise of the reformation.

Mr. Boone was opposed to the mention of secession. He would stick to the old ship of the church while there was a plank left.

Col. Keyes, an elder of Ohio, felt himself at liberty to renounce and *denounce* the General Assembly if they go contrary to the known will of Jesus Christ, the only head of the church. Now the general assembly had done and is doing this. In the matter of missions to slaves, the assembly's board has laid aside the Bible, and substituted the proceedings of the assembly to constitute a Presbyterian under the confession of Faith;—but as he did not feel bound by a grossly unconstitutional law of the state, so he did not feel bound by the unconstitutional or ungodly proceedings of the assembly, which is a body of our own creation.

Mr. Dickey was opposed to the amendment. The original resolution did not call slavery by worse names than the Bible does. Grevious was the complaint of those who "buy, sell, or hold" men in slavery, to be "*men-stealers,*" and this is the term used in the Bible.

Rev. Mr. Aten opposed the substitute.—Talk about secession! The assembly has itself seceded from the ground of original Presbyterianism. The resolution does not compromise—it is secession. He went for the original resolution, asking how long we must continue to petition ineffectually before we must give up the assembly.

The resolution was adopted.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, it is said, is now engaged in preparing a work descriptive of the countries, people and scenes falling under his observation whilst engaged in his late mission

Peace.

The Heroic Age of the United States.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

The ten years that immediately succeeded the Declaration of Peace, constituted the heroic age of the United States. It was the age of military bands and bards; when those who had been peaceful citizens in the war, become valurous soldiers, and charged the air with long undulating rows of bayonets, and scorched the trees and clouds themselves with the villainous saltpetre. It was the great era of the national chivalry, when every able bodied man was summoned to the parade, to charge his gun with powder, and himself with rum; when corporals and other distinguished men did doughty deeds on the village green, and captured beers at the head of sections; when the whole village was assailed with beating hearts, and mothers with infants in their arms, stood sweltering in the sun to see *the trainers;* when the rustic swain who had well nigh lost his suit in his Sunday clothes, became irresistible in his fair one's eyes as he donned the uniform of a trainband Mars. There is no period of equal duration in our history, when so many influences co-operated to make the war spirit the mania of the people. It was an old age, genial and infancy under martial law. It turned the nursery into a little military camp, where the associations, impressions and objects of war were the first impressed upon the infant mind. When the little thing nestled within its bulrush ark, and strained its wide eyes at the wonders of a world it was born into, to look for some object to love, its mother satisfied its yearning instincts with miniature instruments of war. Its constant companions were soldiers equipped in paper; and squadrons of fierce looking troopers of sugar guarded its cradle. As soon as the boy had donned the garments which were to distinguish his sex, his father celebrated that public distinction by presenting him a wooden sword, with several inches of the point inserted to suggest its bloody design. At this point of his military education he was plied with a set of influences, which have ceased to exist. In every neighborhood there were always several Revolutionary soldiers, whose deeds blazed within their shields, recounting from house to house, the thrilling reminiscences of that long struggle. And the little fellow stared with extasy at those strange stories. Holding on to *grandpa's* knee, he looked up into his face with startling interest while he unravelled a web of woe recounting to a contemporary the dreadful *fatigue of Burgoyne.* How it fired his young heart to see the old man turn the right wing of the British army with his crutch, while the other hobbled about on one leg, flank with his staff, and routed them horse and foot over a single mug of hard cider.—He now begins to have a presentiment that he is to be a man. In his illict explorations into that dark corner of the great garret, he discovered his father's gun, his cartridge-box, the red tipped plume, and particolored coat. From that moment he looks with sovereign contempt upon his tin and pewter dragoons. He will be puzzled with no compromise with his mother or sisters; he spurns with indignation all allusions to the shortness of his legs; he will not be bought off with any promise of larger troopers in wax or wood; he insists upon being led to the parade to see the *owners.* And when his mother appeals with a tone of feigned reluctance; and his mother, charging him *not to get before the guns,* stands loug in the door-way under pretence of reiterating that charge, but really to admire the martial bearing of her little hero, as he struts to and fro looking at him and wondering at the difference between a military coat and a farmer's frock. The boy comes home with eyes larger than his father's; and the visions of that day fill all his dreams for the next year. He mounts our into the street next day, and with the first boy he meets he forms a military association. They march by sections or in *Indian file,* as they call it, to the same district school. The schoolmistress makes them spell by platoons; and the first time she hits the target the oftenest in the eye, she sends strutting home with a penny epaulette pinned to his shoulder. His exulting parents respond to this reward of merit, and give him a couple of India crackers or a copper. From the latter, a military fund is established, and the next day at noon, goose quills loaded with powder are shooting about the school-house floor. More extensive operations in the fascinating combustible succeed. A contribution is levied upon all families living in the cellar, kitchen and garret, and the next week, when the first class of boys arise to read, every mother's son of them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button or the handle of a pewter mug in his pocket for some purpose collected. After many mysterious giving-out and givings in, a pewter cannon is added to the defences of the country, and then comes the tug of war. On the next Fourth of July, our juvenile and honorable artillery company appear with their pewter cannon and have the mastery of the village swivel; for then every village had a swivel as much as a minister.—Submitting to a subordinate capacity, they are content to bring turf and bricks to be rammed down the little rusty ordnance, and flour and sugar from the store to charge their parents with; receiving in return the sweetened sediments of a hundred glasses to inspire them on to manly daring and swearing. On that great day of rum and powder, the radix and tincture of Americal Independence, amid the boisterous revelry and wassail of those who swore terrible oaths and staggered home patriotically drunk for the defence of their country, those young minds entered upon another degree of their military education.

Grandeur of the Missionary Enterprise.

"Christianity herself moves in advance of her own civilization, and does not wait the tardy operation of philosophical causes.—Conscious of the power of her universal man, and that she holds the world's destiny in her hands, she has undertaken, as a specific object, and as her own proper work, the reclamation—not of provinces, or of continents, but of nations—all the millions of humanity.—Possessed by this august idea—an idea infinitely surpassing, in the grandeur of its conception, every project of ambition, every dream of universal empire;—she has surveyed the continents from all its points. She has marked out with an astonishing boldness and precision her plans of operation, and moves to the execution with a steady and fixed eye—with boundless energy, and inextinguishable faith. Already she is in occupation of the state of power in every division of the globe, and speaks to its multitudes in two hundred languages."

Political Department.

From the Albany Argus, May 22.

JAMES G. BIRNEY AND THE EVENING JOURNAL.

[We do not feel at liberty to deny Mr. Birney the use of our columns; though the controversy is one in which, of course, we do not participate.]

ALBANY, May 20, 1845.

To the Editor,—About the first instant an editorial article concerning myself, false in its statements and offensive in its language, appeared in the Evening Journal. Yesterday a reply to it was prepared and sent to the editor of that print for publication. The publication of it was promised. The promise has not been kept—except in the publication of some half a dozen lines. Will you do me the favor to publish it in the Argus?

Respectfully, &c.
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

For the Albany Evening Journal.

ALBANY, May 10, 1845.

To the Editor,—As I passed through this city a short time since, on my way to New York, on business relating solely to my own private interests, you were pleased to announce my presence in this part of the country, and your reasons for it, in these terms:—

"James G. Birney passed through our city "yesterday. When last among us, he was "laboring as an abolition candidate for presi-"dent, to promote the election of Mr. Polk, "so that Texas might be annexed to the "Union. He is now, it is said, proceeding to "a convention which contemplates the dissolution of the Union. This certainly presents some consistency, while it carries forward the principles of that narrow and "philanthropic presidential aspirant."

Such an article appearing in the Evening Journal cannot be passed by without a deliberate notice. I owe it to myself and to your readers, to make that notice a respectful one. The bold falsehoods, springing from respectable authority and usually persisted in, will at last begin to be believed—almost by the fabricators themselves. The charge of "bargain and corruption," made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, is a well known instance, verifying the truth of the remark. So is likely to become the charges made against me in the foregoing article in the Journal, unless they be promptly contradicted, and their falsehood exposed. As the charge that I was "laboring" last year "to promote the election of Mr. Polk, so that Texas might be annexed to the Union," applies with equal force to all the members of the Liberty party whose faithfulness remained *rooted* during the tornado of the late presidential canvass, my reply shall be for them as well as for myself.

The Liberty party is the offspring of the anti-slavery societies that had been formed throughout the free States up to 1839. It was brought forward, not because it was to be a party for "annexation," as was desirable, for its own sake—but as a matter of duty merely, and—as the only untried means of saving our yet gallant ship from the disgraceful and reckless pilotage of buccaneers, who, in an evil hour, had thrust themselves of the helm, and of swaying her course from the calm, deep waters of universal liberty and universal right, pointed out to us by our fathers in the declaration of '76. The anti-slavery societies, embodying the anti-slavery spirit of the country, had made trial of the existing political parties—appealing to both of them in the most earnest and friendly terms, to relieve the country, so far as they could constitutionally do so, from the guilt and shame and cost of slavery—and to clear away from the administration of its affairs, the blast and mildew of slaveholding control. We "interrogated" their candidates at the outset—observing toward those of both parties, the most scrupulous fairness and impartiality. We received in return, at first, promises, that were never kept—compromisements, disingenuous, hair-splitting, sophistical, without point or aim—the furniture of petitfoggers, not of statesmen; and last, nothing at all. We petitioned Congress—our names were vilified, our petitions scouted at, and, as if to mock us, the very *right* of petition was struck down and trampled under foot by both parties, as they respectively possessed the power of maintaining it. Northern senators and representatives, with but here and there an honorable exception, cowered before slaveholding braggadocios, as spaniels before the larger species of their race. The distributiou of the surplus revenue—of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, according to the three-fifths rule of slave representation, by which the slaveholders, *only because they were slaveholders,* got the lion's share—the law for the armed occupation of Florida—our Indian relations and treaties—money appropriations —appointments to office—with a few honorable in fine, the whole drift of legislation, fickle and unsteady though it was, convinced us that so completely subjugated had become the great body of the northern members, both Democratic and Whig, that any longer to expect of them an honorable vindication of the equal rights of the North, and the rescue of the government from the grasp of those who are trained daily to despise the principles on which it is founded, were but to add to the evidence of our weakness and of our incapacity to conduct a great national movement to a happy consummation.

It was this one conviction—slowly and reluctantly admitted—that both the existing parties were wholly unworthy of being trusted in any matter connected with the slave question—the northern rights, that drove us to the formation of the Liberty party, as the sole remaining hope of good for the country, or of freedom for the slave. Its bond of union—its great central object—was, and is, to bring and keep together the anti-slavery societies—*the entire abolition of slavery in the United States;* involving, of course, the overthrow of the political power of the slaveholders. Nothing short of this was to be "the end and the-mark of our utmost sail." We foresaw that our work would be a long and a hard one, by reason of the torpifying influence which both the Whig and Democratic parties had exercised over the public sensibilities. It was a matter of small concernment to us, by which of these mercenary bands the "spoils" were carried away at each succeeding contest. Not expecting early success, the elections for a long time to come were to be regarded by us mainly as occasions for ascertaining the progress of our principles in the community, the increase of our numbers, and as tests of the fidelity of our friends.

Our organization as a party was in 1839—two years after the full development of the iniquitous scheme of Texas annexation. We are quite aware of this scheme. We knew how greatly the obstacles to abolition would be increased by its success. We remonstrated against it before the public. We petitioned Congress and the State Legislatures against it. We insisted on its unconstitutionality—we deprecated the shame with which we should be visited by the just every where, for meanly conniving at the wrong done to Mexico, that we ourselves might ultimately take advantage of it—shame that would be aggravated, too, tenfold by the only motive that spurred us on to the deed—the perpetuation of the curse of slavery. We did what we could do against annexation, and, if I mistake not, *originated* nearly all that was done by any party, to prepare the country to resist it. But we never once dreamed, important as we felt the question to be, and important to the making it the question of our party—of making its defeat the sole object of our movement, and when we had succeeded or failed in this, dissolve—having no more reason for existence. There was no one among us numskull enough to propose such a thing.

"But why not, in order to carry or defeat a particular measure that we approve or condemn, unite ourselves for the occasion to one of the other parties?" To this we would destroy us. A single instance of coalition would be enough. If we should propose uniting with the Whigs, such of the Liberty party men as had formerly been Democrats, would at once fly off from us, and join the Democratic party. So would it be if the case were reversed. Nor could they ever again be marshalled as a Liberty party. You, Mr. Editor, are competent to judge in such matters, having been an editor of a small party in this State, submitted to the process of absorption by a larger party for a particular object; since which, as far as I have learnt, you have not been restored with enough of your original independence and vigor and gesture, to be recognized by such of your former friends as would not submit themselves to the process by which you have been so transformed.

I will admit for a moment, and with a view to defeating your objection to the course we did pursue in its strongest light, that it was practicable for our "leaders" to transfer us in a body to the Whig side; I will suppose that with our aid, you had succeeded in electing Mr. Clay, and that we had thus secured the country for ever—for what party could secure it from annexation. Where would the Liberty party have been? Annihilated—absorbed.—And what would the country have gained by its very magnanimous self-immolation? Security against annexation for four years, the longest period to which, from the quadrennial recurrence of our presidential elections, any such security can be extended. And what would the Liberty party have gained toward their great object—*the abolition of slavery in the United States?* Nothing, absolutely nothing. The blood-king would still have been seated on the throne of his power, as he was in 1839, when with the Carthagenian oath we swore eternal war against him for eternal war; whilst all organized opposition—all the unity opposition that can ever be effective—would have passed utterly away.

And who would have been at the head of the government, dispensing at his pleasure, the loaves and fishes, its emoluments there? One who had begun the world without a dollar—a slave, but whose successful industry enabled him now to count a countryman in chains as the blessed reward of each year's virtuous toil; one whose neighbors were slaveholders —whose relatives and connections were slaveholders—whose fortunes and whose fame were embarked with slaveholders—whose personal habits and notions of right and wrong were peculiarly those of a slaveholder; who deliberately published to the world his belief that the extinction of slavery in this country must be looked for at some indefinite period, and only by the operation of natural causes of the most disgusting and demoralizing influence; one who had openly declared, *Law may make a man property—time* will sanctify the deed; one who, disregarding the spirit of the constitution—the plainly expressed object of the constitution—the well known expectation of the framers of it, that the constitution was *never to be added to the original number,* toiled day and night, year after year, as if gifted with the ever-during activities of a disembodied spirit, that he might bring into the Union Missouri, in her primitive slaveholding mood—a flood of our fellow-men—from the blood of fathers, and of mothers, and their little ones. The man who raised the flood-gates of slavery, so that they have never again been shut down; who refuses with gratifying self-complacency to the success with which he resented the intemperate blandishments and menaces, to seduce or expel the keepers from the places; who even now vaunts this as the most meritorious effort of a long political life; and who, notwithstanding all that he has said, and all that he has done, to bring into dishonor the fundamental principles of the government, has yet the AMAZING ADDRESS—as if it were FASCINATION—to lead his train half the people of the free States, shouting with honest throats—in dust clouds, "Behold, the great *Evangile* of human freedom *in these days.*" Now, sir, did the Liberty party show no wisdom in resisting the consummation?

But admitting for a moment, that the assurance offered to us by the Whigs, of staying Texas annexation for at least one presidential term, would have fully justified us in committing suicide, or, if you please, in undergoing a sort of bodily migration into the Whig party, would they have been likely to have trusted them? Let us see. Who placed Mr. Tyler in the presidential chair. The Whigs. "But he played false, and deceived us." Did he? Didn't you hold him up before your columns as a true Whig, and as a fitting man for the first office in its gift? How daro you do this without *knowing* him? You had seen him in public stations; in the Virginia legislature; as a member of the House of Representatives at Washington; and as a senator in Congress; and yet he deceived your whole party! And now, forsooth, after the amplest opportunity that ever could be afforded a party of knowing what there was of him or in him, you plead your own want of sagacity and insight, for palming on us, for four years, the weakest—not to say the wickedest—man that has ever filled the presidential chair, and that, in all likelihood, ever will fill it. And this Whig president in two who made the first movement towards the existing iniquity of Texas annexation, and who has brought it into its present form. And who proposed the Texas resolutions under which the government is now acting? A Whig senator. Who offered them in the House the same day that the drafter of them offered them in the Senate? A Whig member. What Senate passed them? A Whig Senate! the votes on those the Liberty party men were told they might fally rely to "head" even Mr. Clay, should he be inclined, in the event of his election, to look annexation-wise.

But, sir, I must conclude. You, doubtless, wish I would. If it is intended, in the article quoted from the Journal, to say, that in maintaining our ranks firm and unbroken, when it was attempted by the Whigs to throw them into panic and rout by a fraudulent misrepresentations and downright FORGERY, we labored to promote the election of Mr. Polk, *with a view* to bring about more surely the annexation of Texas, my reply is, not only that it is false, but that no particle of evidence can be produced, out of all that we have said or written or done touching annexation, to prove it true.

Equally false is the insinuation that I visited the East to be present at a convention which contemplated a dissolution of the Union. Give me a single name, Mr. Editor, to show that there is any truth in your *"it is said,"* and I will cheerfully acquit you of having lied, and of the vilness against your neighbor, but not till then.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE.

Liberty men, until the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg, were in the habit of adopting the principle of strict construction, in interpreting the Constitution.—Where no power was plainly implied, they took Congress, to carry out any provision, and where no power was plainly implied, they looked to the States for legislation to make it effected.

Thus, the three clauses which constitute the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, providing for the surrender of fugitives from justice, and the recapture of fugitives from service, they regarded as clauses of compact treaty-stipulation between the States, to be carried out in good faith by them.

But it seems that their construction is pronounced erroneous. The highest judicial tribunal of the country has decided that "the mere recognition of a right without the means to enforce it is delusive." It held, in a particular case, that a certain right having been secured in general terms to the slaveholder, Congress, although no power was directly conferred upon it to act, was bound to legislate for the enforcement of that right.

Judge Read, of the Supreme Court in his late decision in the case of Hoppus, stated still more distinctly the principle which governed the Supreme Court of the U. States in the Prigg case. He said:

"When the Constitution of the United States imposes a duty or secures a right, Congress is empowered to enact such laws as are necessary to enforce the one and secure the other."

The point we wish our readers to keep this principle distinctly in view, and say whether the following interferences be not unavoidable.

The first two are already admitted. The rest must be admitted, or the principle held unsound.

1. "Congress is empowered" to enforce the *delivery of fugitives from justice.*

2. "Congress is empowered" to secure the right of recapturing fugitives from service.

3. "Congress is empowered" to secure to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Why not? This is a *right secured* in precisely the same form in which the rights in relation to fugitive slaves and fugitive criminals is secured.

4. "Congress is empowered" to legislate so that no person in any of the States "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This is a sacred right secured by the Constitution—and by the repeated decisions of our highest Courts, slaves are always regarded by the Constitution as *persons.* Congress is therefore empowered to provide by law that no *person* shall be henceforth deprived of slave property—for no one pretends, that of the sixty or seventy thousand children born every year of slave parents, a single one is ever deprived of its liberty by due process of law.

These are some of the consequences which *must* follow from the principle declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

To make the matter plain we place the declarations of the two Courts in juxtaposition, and ask our readers to think them out in their legitimate applications;

"The mere recognition of a right without the means to enforce it, is delusive."—[U. S. Supreme Court.]

"When the Constitution of the U. States *imposes a duty, or secures a right, Congress is empowered* to enact such laws *as are necessary to enforce the one, and secure the other.*"—[Judge Read.]

HEAR O'CONNELL!

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association, held at Conciliation Hall, Dublin, on the 31st of March, DANIEL O'CONNELL registered his testimony afresh against American Slaveholders and slavery, in language worthy of himself, and with a vigorous energy of thought and expression.—Every effort has been made on this side of the Atlantic, by Robert Tyler & Co., to bribe him into silence on this subject, by a pretended zeal in behalf of Irish Repeal, and by heaping over funds to aid that great movement. Now hear the success! A thousand cheers for the Liberator of Ireland!

A contribution of 20*l.* from Richmond Co. (Staten Island) N. Y. having been handed in by Mr. O'Connell, that gentleman addressed the meeting as follows:

"In moving the thanks of the Association to the subscribers of twenty pounds, I feel that I am called upon to avail myself of this opportunity for offering a few observations in reference to the subject of my able friend on my left (Mr. M. Nevins) has already alluded to, and which, just at the present moment, excites much interest in the public mind. I allude to the Annexation of Texas. What is much to deplore in that annexation (hear, hear). I know not what is much more to be expected from the spirit of the message of the American President, and thus far I rejoice at it; for you will all be ready to admit, that no man looks with greater anxiety to do to an extent commensurate with which may have the effect of promoting the rights and liberties of the Irish people (loud cheers.)—But I cannot conceal from myself, nor shall I attempt to conceal from the Americans, that in connexion with the friends of Liberty all over the world, I regard with horror the annexation of another Slave State to the American Union. Sir, no good is to be brought about by the slightest admixture of evil; and I condemn, and I deplore, and I lament the augmentation of human misery that must result by the annexation of another Slave State (hear, hear.)

They talk about the boldness of Mr. Polk's message—in one point it betrays a great cowardice—I will not condescend to mince the word. In talking of Slavery in the States, Mr. Polk has not the courage to call it by its right name. He does not speak of the Americans upholding Slavery and possessing slaves, but he glosses over the infamous traffic by styling it by the delicate expression of a "domestic institution." Domestic institution! Mr. Polk, it is slavery! Mr. Polk, in blackening a human flesh. It is a loathsome and execrable system, that makes man the property of his fellow—it is buying and selling man, created after the image of God,

redeemed by the blood of his Son, and bearing upon his brow the impress of the Eternal seal—it is buying and selling him, I say, as though he were the beast of the field that grazes, and not a deathless being, marked out for an immortal redemption—the heir of a heavenly inheritance, and designed for a destiny so glorious that the mind of man is paralyzed in contemplating it. And I am to be told that Slavery is a "domestic institution?"—Out upon those who make it so! I love my country, but I would accept of no advantage to my country through the medium of such a crime (hear, hear.) I want no American air, if it comes across the Atlantic stained with negro blood; and from my soul I despise any government, which, while it boasts of Liberty, is guilty of Slavery, the greatest crime that can be committed against human nature.

The right of freedom depends not upon the hue of the skin; it is did, who shall dictate us to what hue is to be the favored one—seeing that all eyes do not delight in the same color? No matter under what specious form it may disguise itself, Slavery is still hideous. It is a natural, an inevitable tendency to brutalize every noble faculty of man. An American sailor, who was cast away on the shore of Africa, where he was kept in Slavery for three years, was, at the expiration of that period, found to be imbruted and stultified—he had lost all reasoning power—and having forgot his native language, could only utter some savage gibberish between Arabic and English, which nobody could understand, and which even he himself found difficulty in pronouncing. So much for the humanizing influence of "the domestic institution!"

I cannot look forward with pleasure to the Annexation of Texas. Above all, I am indignant at the conduct of the Whigs. In the House of Representatives, they pressed, and once on Lord Palmerston, not to acknowledge Texas, unless they consented to make it a Free State; and not to regard it as independent, unless they also regarded Britain as independent. Accordingly, though it may appear, Texas does not look on Britain as a free and independent state. A free-born English subject, born in the West Indies, if he goes to Texas, is thrown into prison, and kept there till he can be transported out of it; for by the constitution of Texas, a British subject cannot a man of color, is a slave in Texas, and is kept in durance until he can be transported out of the country. There is no recognition by Texas of England as a sovereign state.

Let any American imagine that the honor of Liberty makes her name respected. No, for as assertion of virtue is the proof of hypocrisy if the virtue be not practised, so the attempt to proclaim Liberty becomes blasphemous when we see Three Millions of human beings retained and kept by the lash—the husband separated from the wife, and the children from the parents, and sent into distant and remote plantations, never more to behold the face of a father, or the smiles of a mother (hear.) And yet those who are ready to uphold that system, the people that dare to talk to me of Liberty! Shame upon them, and eternal disgrace to them who speak of Liberty and practise Slavery! If a man were to come and speak to me, and I discovered him to be a pickpocket or a felon, would I not naturally shrink away, and refuse to talk to him? But what pickpocket is so criminal in the eye of a just God, or in the eye of man, as the wretch who will dare to fleck from his fellow-man the right of self-action, and turn him from being free and full of intellect into the degradation of Slavery, and all the misery which it inflicts upon its victim? I am glad I have the opportunity of disburthening my mind on this subject, and removing even the probability of being supposed to sanction any kind of Slavery (cheers.)

NATIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

The U. S. Government a Slave-Catcher and Slave-Auctioneer!

These are pretty names, it must be confessed, to be applied to the General Government of this nation; but the more shame to those who placed the circumstances which make them appropriate.

Less than one year ago, seven slaves attempted to escape from Florida to the West Indies, but were pursued, overtaken and carried back to bondage, by the *U. S. Steamer Gen. Taylor*, a vessel launched to the House Squadron, of which there has been so much talk in the papers—a vessel owned, manned and controlled by the general government, and its hirelings paid for such cruelly services out of your money, reader, and mine. "Nothing to do with slavery, eh! *How do you like to help pay for such jobs, solely for the benefit of slaveholders?*

Only two months ago, the *U. S. Marshal* of the Middle District of Florida advertised in one of the papers, the sale of "Seventy-five lots of Men, Women and Children (slaves) at auction! Fine business, this, for an officer who holds his commission from the President of the U. States! This Florida Marshal is as much an officer of the general government and as exclusively such, as the Secretary of the Treasury, or President Polk himself.—And the slave auctions are notified and held by him in his official capacity. Who authorizes these villainous proceedings? Whose will is the Marshal obeying? And the proceeds of the said auctions—whose money will it be? Reader, can you tell?—*Her. Freeman.*

LIBERTY PARTY IN WISKONSAN.—The American Freeman gives the returns from five towns in Milwaukie county, and compares them with the vote last year,

	1844	1845
Prairieville	60	115
Pewaukie	37	67
Lisbon	11	35
Genesee	00	6
Milwaukie	22	30

The aggregate liberty vote in the county was less than 200 last year. It is 400 this year.

In Racine the liberty vote was 38 per cent greater than last fall.

In Salem the Liberty candidates succeeded by a small majority over the whigs and democrats united.

In Lisbon the union of the two GREAT proslavery parties succeeded in defeating the liberty candidates by the meagre majority of eight or ten.

Appropriations of Congress.

The Globe has published the appropriations made by the last Congress, amounting to 24 millions. Of this sum, it will be seen that about five millions are appropriated for the purposes of Peace, while the expenses for preserving Peace cost fourteen millions more.—The items are as follows:

Civil and Diplomatic expenses,	$4,270,954 51
Revolutionary and other pensioners,	2,255,000 00
Support of the Army,	3,929 766 30
Supp ort of the Navy,	6,350,759 68
Support of the Post Office Department,	5,106,000 00
Support of the Indian Department,	1,059,503 74
Support of the Military Academy,	138,049 00
Navy pensioners,	61,000 00
Fortifications,	800,000 00
Improvements in the Territories,	50,000 00
Miscellaneous,	144,025 67
Total,	$24,225,083 90

Correspondence.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY:—It is nothing uncommon for readers of newspapers to think and speak of what in their opinion might render each particular one more worthy of patronage. And suggestions for improvement are often made by individuals who think it the especial province of an editor to cater to the various tastes and whims of his readers. Lest it should be thought the writer might be the class of fault-finders, I will take the liberty to say that although about to make a suggestion of the kind, I hope and believe that I am not actuated by any feeling akin to fault-finding, or other than a sincere desire for the advancement of the *good cause*. An effort has lately been made in this town to advance the cause of truth by diffusing light. And to this end thirty additional copies of the "Standard" have been sent for, and a half-dozen of the "Christian Citizen." Many are willing to receive the papers and many more would be but for one objection—the "Standard" does not publish the "shipping news." You are aware, sir, that the great majority of individuals will take but one paper, and to acquire the required sum of arrivals, clearances, &c. are as eagerly read by all classes as the marriage list by ladies. If, then, a paper is taken, it must be one containing such news in preference to all others. It is thought that this objection could be done away, viz. the "Standard" might obtain a much more extensive circulation than it now has. I was therefore desired by the individuals engaged in this work, to enquire of you if one other dish might not be added to the board already spread with the choicest and most wholesome viands, that the feast might allure many to the banquet, whose pampered appetites now turn away in distaste! Would not, sir, the increase of your subscription fully meet the extra expense which must necessarily accrue? I am sure it would, if you were alive on the borders of the great deep, who have parents or sons, or friends "that go down to the sea in ships, and do business on the waters," are you not ready to unite with us in a pledge that the "Standard" shall not suffer by being added to? Now, each of which so often sends joy to the hearts of the weary watchers whose loved ones are "far—far at sea?"

It is said the "Standard" has a circulation even too small to return a profit over and above the toils of its editor; how much too small then must it appear, in the light of consideration the object of its publication. If every town in the State would send on 30 dollars additional to what it now sends (as Freeport has done, and more will yet be done) might not we expect to see a corresponding (at least free from opposition advisingly) *free in thought* as well as in *act*? It is an error into which too many fall that *the* time to work is just preceding an election. Is it the best time to change the current of opinion, when that current under the impetus of excitement, the people are rushing downward foaming and tumbling like a mountain torrent? Is the heart most easily accessible to truth when all its passions are aroused in pursuit of some favorite error?—Oh, it is not under the time to impress truth on the understanding, when the contest is over and men have settled down again in the quietude of every day life, the victors dissatisfied with a contest in which it is at length discovered nothing has been gained, and the conquered in the disappointment and regretting the excitement which has been found so unavailable? It cannot be expected that men should reason in a tempest; if they have not the good results of prior reflections upon which to lean in such a crisis, vain will be the attempt to arouse reflection then. The fields are already white for harvest. One part of our enemies satiate with the spoils of victory, enjoying the "otium cundigniate" of those who have entered the "El dorado" of their hopes—the others, fleeing from the field, are rolling from place to place in small detached parties. Our warfare is a bloodless one, but yet we may learn wisdom from him of the tinselled epaulets and crimsoned sword, who is ever on the alert to take advantage of any symptoms of discomfiture in the enemy's camp. To be "prudent as serpents" as well as "harmless as doves" is applicable to all engaged in the cause of truth. The man who have sold themselves to slavery for "this once," now bear a mortal wound in their own bosoms ripping the stone for the evil their voluntary servitude has already done to the cause of humanity. Light. *Light* is wanted. Men must be convinced of the enormity of the sin of slavery, aye, more, must know that it is a sin not against heaven only, but also against themselves, before they will engage heart and hand in the work of its abolition. To aid in this by promoting a wider circulation of your sheet is object of the above suggestions.

L. C.

Freeport, May 25, 1845.

For the Liberty Standard.

Died in Waterville, May 20, Mrs. Susan P. Lewis, wife of Capt. William Lewis, aged 46 years. She had suffered much for many years from a chronic decease, but for two weeks prior to the day of her discase, seemed better; but was on that day suddenly seized with rheumatic pain, after which she survived only about two hours. Mrs. Lewis early in life, at the age of fifteen, became the subject of religious impressions and cherished a hope of the pardon of her sins and of acceptance in her Saviour. In the winter of 1833 the duty of making a public profession of her faith in Christ seriously engaged her attention, resulting in her being baptized the following week, by Rev. Henry K. Green, and uniting with the first Baptist Church in Waterville.—The last time she attended public worship, was last November, when she, together with her husband, son and daughter, having taken letters of recommendation from the church to unite with the Second Baptist Church, recently organized in that part of the town in which the family live, received the right hand of fellowship and sat down to the communion table together for the first and last time with this newly constituted church. During her whole religious course, she manifested her attachment to Christ and her love to his cause by deeds and actions rather than by words and conversation. Her religious views she chiefly learned to attend meeting, yet her deeds and efforts between this time and her decease, for the support and encouragement of the gospel ministry will long be borne in mind with grateful affection. What the apostle said of Phebe may appropriately be said of her, "she hath been a succor of many and of myself also." In her last sickness, she was calm, peaceful, resigned, and as the expiring moment approached she exclaimed "Glory to God. I am going home." Having said this, she fell asleep in Christ. She has left a husband four daughters, two sons, an aged father, a large circle of relatives, the church of Christ and the community around to mourn her loss. In her family she was most untiring in her efforts for their intellectual and religious improvement. Most commendable were her arrangements for all of her family to attend public worship. At no time would she consent that any slight thing should detain her husband or family from the house of God. Were all pious mothers to exhibit similar action in this respect, most happy would be the influence upon their families, upon the church and upon the world. Her funeral was attended by a large crowd on the 22d inst. and attended by a largo concourse of friends and acquaintances. Discourse on the occasion by the pastor of the Second Church from Revelations 14: 13. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, yea saith the spirit that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. TILTON.

For the Liberty Standard.

Died in Bridgton, April 25th, Alonzo, son of Dr. Nathaniel Pease, aged 13. Obituary notices, especially of one so young—claim little attention from the public, unless the subjects of them possessed distinguished genius or acquirements or goodness. *All these*, the friends of the too dearly beloved—if not idolized—Alonzo, will fondly associate with the latest recollections of his short, active life, so full of hope and promise. In early infancy he was given back to the Lord by his pious parents—and his sainted mother of "blessed memory"—by her prayers on the Altar of consecration and left the world, and the offering, accepted. She went home when he was eight weeks old. A blessing was sent down to earth—a prayer went back to Heaven—the offering was accepted—the child redeemed! Great care was bestowed upon his habits and education, and he was in all respects, "the fruits of it appeared in the benevolence of his heart, the fidelity of his affections and in the remarkable comprehensiveness and rapid progress of his intellect. Few persons have a better acquaintance with the English language, and he was about fitted to enter College.

The writer takes the liberty to quote the following extract from a letter just received from his father.

"Alonzo never disobeyed me in his life—was always ready to perform any request I made. He was composed in view of the "*grim tyrant*"—was willing to die—trusted in the merits of Christ's Atonement for salvation and said he *felt that God had forgiven* his sins! But he seemed often fearful as if in a few weeks he will come home again from school as he used to do. But no: *he cannot come to me, but I shall go to him!*" COM.

The above has been delayed on account of absence and the pressure of other matter.

ED.

KENNEBUNK, May, 26th, 1845.

MR. WILLEY,—Dear Sir:—Will you be so kind as to insert the following notice in your paper.

At an adjourned meeting of the York County Liberty Association, held at South Berwick the 26th inst., the President and Secretary being absent, after the meeting was called to order by Col. Miller of Portland, Mr. Josiah W. Seaver of South Berwick, was chosen President pro tem. and Mr. Benjamin J. Smart of Kennebunk, Secretary pro tem.

The meeting was then opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Chase of Wells.

On motion of Col. Miller, it was voted that a business committee of five be chosen.—Whereupon Theodore Wells, Abraham Gillpatrick and Rev. Amos Redloo, were chosen said committee. It was voted that a committee of six be chosen to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a liberty paper for York and Cumberland counties. Col. Miller, James Clark, Josiah W. Seaver, Rev. Mr. Witham, Francis Goodwin and Noah Hatch, were chosen said committee.

After listening to some remarks by Col. Miller upon the difficulties that the Liberty Party have had to contend with—its present condition and future prospects—it was voted to adjourn till 2 past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the President, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Caples of Berwick.

Deacon Wells, the chairman of the business committee, presented the two following resolutions, which were discussed and then adopted:

Whereas, the system of American Slavery being opposed to the republican institutions of our country, the religion of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the moral, social and pecuniary interests of every section of our republic, therefore

Resolved, That the diffusion of information on the religious, moral, social, political and pecuniary evils of slavery, are among the first and most efficient means necessary to promote the work, and to atone for the evil their voluntary servitude has already done to the cause of humanity. Light. *Light* is wanted. Men must be convinced of the enormity of the sin of slavery, aye, more, must know that it is a sin not against heaven only, but also against themselves, before they will engage heart and hand in the work of its abolition. To aid in this by promoting a wider circulation of your sheet is object of the above suggestions.

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Died in Waterville, May 20, Mrs. Susan P. Lewis, wife of Capt. William Lewis, aged 46 years. She had suffered much for many years from a chronic decease, but for two weeks prior to the day of her discase, seemed better; but was on that day suddenly seized with rheumatic pain, after which she survived only about two hours. Mrs. Lewis early in life, at the age of fifteen, became the subject of religious impressions and cherished a hope of the pardon of her sins and of acceptance in her Saviour. In the winter of 1833 the duty of making a public profession of her faith in Christ seriously engaged her attention, resulting in her being baptized the following week, by Rev. Henry K. Green, and uniting with the first Baptist Church in Waterville.—The last time she attended public worship, was last November, when she, together with her husband, son and daughter, having taken letters of recommendation from the church to unite with the Second Baptist Church, recently organized in that part of the town in which the family live, received the right hand of fellowship and sat down to the communion table together for the first and last time with this newly constituted church. During her whole religious course, she manifested her attachment to Christ and her love to his cause by deeds and actions rather than by words and conversation. Her religious views she chiefly learned to attend meeting, yet her deeds and efforts between this time and her decease, for the support and encouragement of the gospel ministry will long be borne in mind with grateful affection. What the apostle said of Phebe may appropriately be said of her, "she hath been a succor of many and of myself also." In her last sickness, she was calm, peaceful, resigned, and as the expiring moment approached she exclaimed "Glory to God. I am going home." Having said this, she fell asleep in Christ. She has left a husband four daughters, two sons, an aged father, a large circle of relatives, the church of Christ and the community around to mourn her loss. In her family she was most untiring in her efforts for their intellectual and religious improvement. Most commendable were her arrangements for all of her family to attend public worship. At no time would she consent that any slight thing should detain her husband or family from the house of God. Were all pious mothers to exhibit similar action in this respect, most happy would be the influence upon their families, upon the church and upon the world. Her funeral was attended by a large crowd on the 22d inst. and attended by a largo concourse of friends and acquaintances. Discourse on the occasion by the pastor of the Second Church

Met according to adjournment, when the following resolutions were presented, discussed, and adopted.

Resolved, That we must work as well as pray, therefore we will do all in our power as men, as politicians, and as christians to sustain this noble cause, that we buckle on the harness of liberty until slavery is banished from the church, the States, and this Union.

Resolved, That it is a matter of vital importance to our cause that Maine should be represented in the Cincinnati Convention to be held in that city, on the 11th of June, *therefore resolved*, That we proceed to the election of three delegates to represent the Liberty Association of Maine in said Convention.

Gen. Samuel Fessenden, and Col. Miller of Portland, and Dr. Burleigh Smart of Kennebunk, were chosen delegates to said Convention.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Calvinist Baptist, Free will Baptist and Methodist societies, in South Berwick village, for their liberality in opening their houses of worship to the use of the Convention.

Voted, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Liberty Standard and the Morning Chronicle.

Voted, To adjourn until 4 past 7 o'clock, P. M. to meet in the Calvinist Baptist meeting-house.

Met according to adjournment, and the meeting was opened with singing by the choir. After prayer by Mr. Caples, and singing of a second piece by the choir, the audience listened to a continuance of the history of the African race, by Col. Miller, which was not finished the preceding evening.

The Convention then voted to adjourn until the 24th of June, to meet at Limington.

JOSIAH W. SEAVER, *Pres. pro tem.*
WASHINGTON I. SMART, *Sec. pro. tem.*

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, MR. JUNE 5, 1845.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; *and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.*"
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Cheap Campaign Papers!!
Now Offer.

The annual election of this State is approaching, when the Liberty vote should be 10,000; but for this, work must be done and money given. No other method of diffusing anti-slavery information is so cheap as by the weekly papers; and in order to afford liberty men and women the means of carrying forward the cause, we make this liberal offer of the Liberty Standard, for *three months*, commencing the *middle of June*.

☞ 3 copies for $1,00,

and at the same rate for all over. Now put 5,000 copies in circulation. Remember postage is free 30 miles.

A few days spent in Massachusetts at this season, even while much of it is occupied with visiting and business, will afford opportunity for observation which may not be useless to others. Boston is fast filling up, old buildings are taken down and new ones built in their places. In every direction this work is going on with zeal. It has been said that the vast sums expended by capitalists in that city on railroads are already more than repaid. Extensive plans are under consideration for supplying the city with fresh water by aqueduct of many miles in length, but as yet there is not an agreement as to the source.

The religious anniversaries were of no less interest than formerly—perhaps more; but the views obtained on such occasions are often very far from correct. The various causes of benevolence are dressed up in the richest attire of poetry and eloquence, and it really seems to many that this world is nearly redeemed, when it may be the cause of missions may have actually gone back, and nine tenths of the world would not know it were all these efforts of benevolence abandoned. Accurate views are the most permanent.

The meeting of the Mass. Abolition Society was more than usually interesting. Mr. Lovejoy made a speech on *the hand of God in the anti-slavery cause*. Mr. Pierpont argued that the highest kind of moral action against slavery was that which employed political agency. He also thoroughly dissected the old political parties and found them no remedy for slavery, but that they were lost to the purposes of human liberty and should be abandoned of its friends. Mr. Colver made an able speech on the duty of the churches to withdraw all support which they afforded to slavery by their various forms of fellowship and union with christian association with slaveholders. He very pertinently contended that the churches were making infidels by their present course on this subject. Thousands of minds would be led to believe that either religion itself was a lie, or that its professors were hypocrites; and it would do no good to scold and denounce them. They had so much truth on their side that it was impossible to repel their assaults unless there was reformation in the churches and ministry. We greatly wished that every minister and church member in New England could have heard him.

It was a new thing for a D. D. to attend an anti-slavery meeting on such an occasion and make a speech against slavery, not against abolitionists. Rev. Edward Beecher made a capital argument before the society in defence of the Bible from the charge of being pro-slavery. The audience was large. He was followed by Rev. A. A. Phelps in a very lucid and forcible speech on the same subject. Dr. L. Beleher was a very attentive listener.

The N. E. Convention spent three days in assaults on the civil and religious institutions of the country. Large numbers of persons attended from mere curiosity to *see men in earnest*. The theory of that small class of men is, that there is no hope for the slaves but in the overthrow of these institutions, hence they vainly attempt it. But leading ministers may thank themselves for having by their hostility to this cause driven them into that direction, and whatever consequences follow to the cause of truth they may regard their own conduct as the originating cause.—Would that it were otherwise. Rather an interesting tilt was carried on between Geo. Bradburn and Elizur Wright on one side, and Mr. Philips and others on the other, on the point whether old organizationists were not as culpable for pro-slavery voting as the churches and ministry were for their course. It was a tender point to Mr. Garrison and his friends, which they endeavored in view to conceal, for the most of that class are whigs and voted for Henry Clay.

A convention of ministers was held during the week, to consult on the slavery question, the movers of which were Unitarians, though many others attended. Mr. Hedge of Bangor, made a speech, in which he endeavored to fix the latitude and longitude of nowhere as a peaceful retreat for ministers, but his moonshine quickly vanished before a masterly speech by Mr. Pierpont. This meeting indicated the pressure which the ministry feel on this question, and which cannot be much longer concealed. Slavery will be placed in a few years by the side of popery at the religious anniversaries of New England, and would be now did not leading ministers suppress the rising sentiments of the people; but this cannot be done always.

An extensive shoe dealer and manufacturer in the vicinity of Lynn, (not an abolitionist) expressed to us the opinion that that town had lost more in the south than the *whole town would now sell for!* This is a rather heavy southern pauper tax for one town, although the whole community cause ultimately to share the burden. This is an illustration of the effects of slavery on national wealth.

We took occasion to visit the British steam ship Britannia, lying at her wharf in East Boston, and well did it repay the trouble. It would be difficult to describe its beauty, strength, and richness. Every thing was perfect. Its berths were finished and furnished in the most complete manner; its complicated engine of 500 horse power, was a masterly specimen of mechanical science and skill; and the gold and silver plate, and ornamental work, imparted to the whole a splendid aspect. But some other things must be deferred.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—OLD SCHOOL.

The Anti-Slavery Convention held by members of the General Assembly of that church, is noticed on the first page: and that was but one of the steps which have been taken to effect action on the slavery question by that body. The subject came up by memorials from presbyteries, and petitions, and was referred to a committee of seven, which made a report of considerable length. The single point of it all is, that the bible does not make slaveholding a disciplinable offence in the church of Christ, therefore the assembly can not. It says:

"Do the Scriptures teach that the holding of slaves, without regard to circumstances is a sin, the renunciation of which should be made a condition of membership in the church of Christ?

"It is impossible to answer this question in the affirmative, without contradicting some of the plainest declarations of the Word of God.

"That slavery existed in the days of Christ and his Apostles is an admitted fact. That they did not denounce the relation itself as sinful is inconsistent with Christianity, that slaveholders were admitted to membership in the churches organized by the Apostles; that whilst they were required to treat their slaves with kindness, and as rational, accountable, immortal beings, and if Christians, as brethren in the Lord, they were not commanded to emancipate them; that slaves were required to be "obedient to their masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, with singleness of heart as unto Christ," are facts which meet the eye of every reader of the New Testament.

The report is embodied in the following resolutions, with which it closes:

"In view of the above stated principles and facts

Resolved, First, That the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was originally organized, and has since continued the bond of union in the church upon the conceded principle that the existence of domestic slavery under the circumstances in which it is found in the southern portion of the country is no bar to christian communion.

Resolved, Second, That as the Assembly to make the holding of slaves in itself a matter of discipline, do virtually propose this judicatory to dissolve itself and abandon the organization under which, by the Divine blessing it has long prospered. That such action is evidently to separate the northern from the southern portion of the church; a result which every good citizen must deplore as tending to the dissolution of the union of our beloved country, and which every enlightened christian will oppose as bringing about a result which we cannot but believe to be even beneath them maintain a common faith."

A motion was made to postpone final action on the report from Tuesday to Friday, but without effect. Another was made to amend, and make it less defensive of slavery, but this was rejected, and the report was adopted, yeas 164, nays 12!

The committee did not approve of all the slave laws, and said that the slaves should not be treated as *mere* property; but such concessions are of no practical value whatever, so long as slaveholding is vindicated on divine authority. Members of that church may rob the laborer of his hire, sell women for harlots and rob cradles, without subjecting themselves to discipline. The subject was so adroitly managed by those mitered man-stealers as to cut of all discussion, and the subject was forced through as summarily as it often is by religious bodies in Maine.

The slavery question was met again in a communication from the Free Church of Scotland, which church is held in the most fraternal fellowship by the presbyterians in this country; still, on this question, even those "dear brethren" could not be treated with civility. Here is an extract from the report of proceedings:

Dr. Junkin announced a letter from the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, accompanied by a report of their committee on the subject of Slavery.

The reading was called for.

A motion was made to postpone the reading and refer the letter and report to the committee of Bills and Overtures. A member suggested that the *letter* be read, and the remotion prevailed and both letter and report were referred without reading, to the committee of Bills and Overtures.

Thus neither a letter nor a memorial from the Free Church of Scotland was even allowed to be *read* before that Assembly because it was against the oppression of the poor. And was against the oppression of the poor. And was that church frankly tell the world that it was formed on the ground that slaveholding, which is man-stealing, should be tolerated, and that should their land piracy be disturbed, the church would be destroyed. And there aut a delegate from the Congregational churches in Maine, sent there expressly to convey the expression of their fraternal fellowship. All the anti-slavery ministers, churches and church members of that denomination in Maine, by their representative were holding that body to the right hand in token of their christian affection. Rev. Stephen Thurston, of course, can appreciate the agreeableness, or otherwise, of this agency better than any other person. We most sincerely hope this exchange will soon. We most sincerely hope this exchange of delegates with slaveholding bodies will be again firmly resisted this year, and every succeeding one, till it is abandoned. The bible forbids it.

Remember the 1st of July is just at hand. Will liberty men in every town take down a list of names such as ought to take the Standard, and call on them before their business are filled with something else? The circulation of this paper may be doubled in a month if the work can be done. See the terms for three months. We shall soon commence publishing the names of delinquent subscribers.

A word in season.—But a small part of anti-slavery men and women can go to Portland on the 4th of July—let meetings be held in 100 towne in Maine! Start early.

SOUTHERN METHODIST PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—This body, on the 14th inst., adopted, with but one dissenting voice, the resolutions, in favor of a division of the church which had been long under discussion. It reads as follows:—

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and South-western States, in General Convention assembled, That we cannot sanction the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church on the subject of slavery, by re-maining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without delay and losing injury to the interests of the church and the country: we therefore hereby instruct the committee on organization that if upon a careful examination of the whole subject they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said General Conference.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., Dr. Bascom, Chairman of the committee on a separate organization, made his report on that subject. The reading of the report occupied nearly two hours. It concludes by recommending a distinct and separate organization, under the title of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. No action was had on the Report.

What is an Abolitionist?—The Rev. Dr. Winans, in the Methodist slaveholders' convention, gave a definition which will stand:

"HE IS ONE WHO ACTS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF ABOLITION."

No other abolitionist is good for any thing. Some people call those CHRISTIANS who *say they believe* in the Christian religion. But Jesus Christ says he will acknowledge only those as his followers "who DO THE WILL of my heavenly Father."

Abolitionists are those who will abolish—not those who will not *act out* their professions.

Lewis Clark is coming.

We have the pleasure of saying that this talented fugitive from Kentucky land pirates is about to spend several weeks in the states, and will be at the great Tea Party in New Portland. Turn out and hear a white slave—an American Chattel, talk.

☞ We have strong hope that the services of Geo. Bradburn, Esq., of Mass. will be secured for some time in this State.

Mr. Birney's Letter.—Particular attention is invited to this letter on the first page. Whether the whigs will conclude that they are likely to gain much advantage by their annually shameful attacks on Mr. Birney, or on the Liberty party for not voting for their embodiment, we do not know; but we think so man of sense will question Mr. Birney's ability after reading this letter, or the plain-hearted honesty which has ever characterized him. Few men in this country equal him for substantial talent. His letter is keen as it is powerful. Think of the meanness of that leading whig paper in denying him all opportunity of defence, after its brutal attack on him; but that is characteristic.

☞ The American Board is in difficulty respecting its Indian missions. It has been building up slaveholding churches among the Cherokees and Choctaws from the first, and it is said that it holds its ground there only under this virtual truce with slavery. Its missionaries are told before they go out that unless they can co-operate in this state of things they cannot go. The existence of slavery in those churches was stated to the committee to whom this subject was referred at the last annual meeting by one of the missionaries, yet in their report they fully justify the missionaries, thus committing the Board to the principle that slaveholding and christianity are compatible, and that the former is not a disciplinable offence in the church of Christ. It is indeed surprising that Dr. Tappan and Rev. Mr. Pomroy of this state, should have given their sanction to such a principle; and we cannot believe that upon reflection they will abide by it.

It would seem that the churches could not much longer be silent, while slavery is counteracting her benevolent efforts, distracting her counsels, and tearing down her institutions.

Now is the time to work for the slaves, and in order to afford tools to work with we have placed our paper within the reach of thousands; then we have the tracts, pamphlets, song books, &c. Liberty men are at work in other states, let us act worthy of our cause in this. This volume of the Standard is nearly out, will those who have not paid, "please call at the office and settle?" Your Postmaster can frank money for you but little longer.

We will do all in our power to meet the suggestion of our correspondent at Freeport.

☞ It is time to begin to talk about the great State convention at Portland, July 3d and 4th. Very likely Mr. Stanton, Mr. Leavitt, and other able men will be there.—That will be the largest anti-slavery meeting ever held in this State.

The several anniversaries of the Congregational denomination in Maine, will take place in Fryeburg, the last week in June.

The Baptist State meetings are to be held in East Winthrop, commencing the 14th inst.

That A. S. Convention will be no doubt highly important.

Connecticut.—The "true Liberty party" is again signalising its consistency, by trampling on all the principles of political right and decency. They have once more, and by a unanimous vote (!) rejected the petitions for restoring to right thousand disfranchised citizens of their own State the rights of men.—The Hartford Freeman says,

On Monday last, the judiciary committee reported *adversely* to the petition of Wm. Hopkins and others, for an extension of the right of suffrage to that class of our citizens who are now disfranchised on account of their color. The report was *unanimously* accepted, and a resolution passed for leave to withdraw the petition. One member who would have voted in the negative, was absent at the time. We expected nothing better of the Democrats, but the Whigs have made such loud professions of being "the true Liberty party," and still, that we were not quite prepared to see them so *unanimous* in their prescription of a class of their fellow-citizens on account of their color. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised, for there is no presidential election coming on next fall, and the necessity for enjoying abolitionists into the party is not so pressing as it was a year ago. This unanimity of the Whig legislature, however, in voting for the continued disfranchisement of our colored citizens, furnishes a good index of the amount and quality of their love of impartial liberty, and how well qualified they are to wage war against the slave power.

Religion and Politics.—The True Wesleyans are taking a consistent position, and one which must ere long be adopted by all Christians who would maintain a character for sincerity in their opposition to slavery. The Genesee, N. Y. Conference, recently adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Conference deem it improper and inconsistent with our views of Christian duty and propriety, for any Wesleyan Methodist to give his suffrages to elevate slaveholders or their apologists to office.

PROGRESS OF LIBERTY—SWEDEN.

An important step has been taken by the government towards ultimate emancipation. Indeed, it is as good as secured for St. Bartholomew. A letter from Professor Geyer, of Stockholm, to Mr. Scoble, secretary of the London Anti-Slavery Committee, dated April 11, 1845, says:

"I can now transmit to you the intelligence, that the estates have acceded to the proposition of the king concerning the emancipation of the slaves at St. Bartholomew, in voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.—His majesty feels deeply interested in that great question of justice and humanity."

We have heard that the Hon. John P. Hale has been invited by his Democratic friends to address the people assembled in Concord on election day, June 5th, and that it is expected he will speak in the afternoon of that day.—*Freeman.*

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Clerical Meeting at Ritchie Hall.—According to a call issued by a number of Unitarian clergymen, a meeting was convened at 3 o'clock, Monday, in Ritchie Hall, to discuss the duty of the clergy in regard to American slavery. It was intended not to restrict the invitation to clergyman of the same denomination, and we noticed a number of orthodox clergymen present. There were also a considerable number of spectators of both sexes present, filling the room, which it appeared from the subsequent course of the meeting was not contemplated.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Stetson; Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Barre, was appointed to the chair, and a very appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield.

New England Baptise S. S. Union.—The spacious house in Bowdoin square was yesterday filled with the friends of Sabbath Schools, about one half of whom we ascertained to be Sabbath School teachers. The happy faces of a large number of children graced the assembly. The services commenced with some sweet singing by a well trained juvenile choir, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Fisher. The tenth annual report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Washburn; from which it appears that 20 new schools have issued the past year, 19,500 bound volumes of new works, and 32,900 of reprints; and of Question Books, 56,000—60,000 more than ever before. The whole number of schools in the Baptists denomination in New England, reported to the society, is 734; number of scholars, 60,366; teachers 7,066; and volumes in libraries, 125,749. Number of conversions, 1188.

American Education Society. The Annual meeting of this Society was held in Boston yesterday. The number of young men, in different stages of their course of preparation for the ministry, whom the Society has assisted from its funds during the year, is 845. The whole amount of receipts for the year, stands at $59,219.55. This is an advance of $16,407.88, or nearly fifty per cent. upon the receipts of last year.

American Unitarian Association. This society held its anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the Federal street Church, Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Farley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Fairbank took the chair, and announced that the Hon. Judge Story had declined the invitation to act as president of the society, and at the business meeting the Rev. Dr. Dewey, of New York, had been chosen president, who was requested to take the chair.

Dr. Dewey came forward, and in a few remarks, said he was taken quite by surprise, having just returned from the country when the announcement was made, of which he had heard nothing before.

The report, a very well written document, was then read by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, the Secretary.

Twenty-seven congregations have been aided: 3 in Maine, 1 in New Hampshire, 1 in Vermont, 14 in Massachusetts, 2 in Connecticut, 2 in New York, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in Missouri, and 3 in Illinois.

From the 90,000 copies of the monthly publications have been circulated, and many of the volumes of former years. Several statements were made of the beneficial influence of tracts. The receipts of the Association for the year, were $11,255; expenditures $13,774.

Massachusetts Home Missionary. The 46th anniversary was celebrated on Tuesday evening. The report of the secretary gives the receipts of the year at $4,280; expenditures, $2,942, of which $7,388 were expended in aiding feeble parishes in Mas-achusetts, and $14,154 paid into the American Home Missionary Society at New York. In addition, the sum of $7,362 has been paid directly into the New York treasury, making in all $84,642 contributed to Home missions by the Orthodox Congregational churches of Massachusetts, of which $21,517 have gone to the aid of other parts of the land.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. Samuel Harris of Conway, Rev. N. Adams of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Beecher of Cincinnati.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

[School Dist. No. 1, West Side of River, Hallowell.]

Report.

Like everything else connected with common schools, very little care or attention appears to have been bestowed in past years upon the construction of school houses. It is only within the last fifteen or twenty years, that some minds have been led to inquire whether improvements could not be made in the location and interior arrangement of these buildings, which are designed for such a purpose for which they are designed. More recently still, this subject with others affecting the character of public schools, has awakened much attention in some sections of our country. In Massachusetts, since the establishment of the Board of Education, whilst their public schools have been making great advancement, corresponding efforts have been made to improve their school-houses, and have been attended with great success. It is stated in the recent annual report of the indefatigable Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, that since 1837, the appropriations for building and repairing school houses made by different towns and school districts in that State, amounted to an aggregate of between 900,000 and $1,000,000. The old half-finished, inconvenient, ill-contrived and often gloomy looking school house, is fast giving way to new, convenient, well constructed, well warmed and ventilated, pleasant and attractive buildings. In other States, the public mind is awakened, and the public mind is more or less interested, in the subject of school house reform. The village of Hallowell, which is justly acquiring the reputation of having as good public schools as any in the State, should not be backward in making such judicious expenditures to improve our school rooms as appear to be necessary to fit them for the end designed.

Amongst the requisites of a good school room, may be enumerated the following:

1st. *Location.* This should be *central*, for the convenience of those who are to attend; *retired*, to avoid the disturbance and the danger incident to public streets; *healthy* and *pleasant*, and having a suitable *inclosure for recreation.*

2d. *Interior arrangement.* The room should be spacious, seats and benches so made as to be convenient and easy for the scholars, and so placed as to give the teacher at all times a view of the whole school at once. This is best accomplished by having the scholars all face the teacher. Instead of raising the back seats, as was formerly practiced, to which there are many objections, the teacher's stand or platform should be elevated a foot or two. The passages between the benches should be sufficiently wide for convenient passing without interference, for a free circulation of air, and to prevent too great facility of communication between the scholars.

3d. *Light.* The number and position of the windows should be such as to give light in all parts of the room for reading or study, not only in sunny, but in cloudy days.

4th. *Warmth.* The mode of heating school rooms, should be such as to diffuse, as far as practicable, an equal temperature over the whole room.

5th. *Ventilation.* This has been greatly neglected, in school rooms; but it is highly important, and should be carefully provided for and attended to. In the first place, the height of the room should be such as to leave ample space for the air which has been breathed, to rise above the heads of the inmates. The windows should be high, and so constructed that any one or more of them may be let down, according to the currents of air, &c.

In fine, a school room should be a light, healthy, convenient and agreeable place.—The room should be kept white-washed, and the wood work and benches painted, not only to make it more pleasant, but as a safeguard against any disposition on the part of the more mischievous scholars to mark the plastering, hack the benches, &c. If a school room resembles a shed more than it does a dwelling, it is not to be wondered at if some scholars are tempted to treat it accordingly.

News Items.

☞ The steamboats on this river are driving their business with all the steam they can create, as it was easy to forsee would be the result of competition. How much better might one half the capital be otherwise employed, both for the owners and the public! Fare by the Penobscot is 50 cents, by the John Marshall $1,00.

By the way, one item in the expenditure of running steamboats we do not recollect to have seen included. The wear and tear of the boat is, according to the usual estimate of men in the business, from 15 to 25 per cent. Hence if a boat makes $20,000, and cost itself $50,000, the nett profit would be reduced one half.

☞ A very bright and active boy aged about eight years, was drowned in the river, near the lower Steam Saw Mill, on Monday afternoon last. His name was Leach, and he was with his mother on a visit to their relations in this place, from Salem, Mass. The body was recovered Tuesday, and has been carried to Salem.

Drowned.—A son of Mr. Nahum Hunter, of this town, aged about six years, fell from Kennebec wharf into the river, on Tuesday evening last. His body was recovered in about fifteen minutes, but life was extinct, as the measures taken to bring him to, were of no avail.

☞ Dr. Amos Nourse assumed his duties as Collector of the Port of Bath, on the 17th ult.

Suicide.—On Tuesday evening last Francis Butler, Esq., of Farmington, was discovered in an out-building of the Cushnoc House, Augusta, with his throat cut in a horrible manner. The Banner says—"He was alive and apparently sensible when found, and at the time our paper went to press (Wednesday noon) he still breathed, although very little hope existed of his surviving. Mr. Butler was reputed a very wealthy man, and the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in this town; but he has for several weeks past labored under great depression of spirits in relation to his pecuniary affairs—the conviction constantly weighing upon his mind that he was a ruined man, and that his family would come to want. His age is about 63.—What an illustration of the insufficiency of wealth alone to promote the happiness of its possessor!" He has since died.

One Honest Man.—John Quincy Adams, having received a volume of Scott's Commentary on the Bible, from the publisher at Philadelphia; in reply said:

"With my sincere thanks for your kind intention, I must pray you to consider me a subscriber for the book, and, to save the trouble of repeated payments, to enclose a check for the whole subscription—a general principle of propriety, interdicting my acceptance of articles of value while I am in public service."

Strange affair in Lynn.—As some men were blasting a rock at Swampscot, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Millet went up to do it, and told them he was going to touch it off with his cigar. They tried to persuade him not to do it, but finding him determined, they ran. The insulted man set fire to the powder, and as instantly his head was blown to pieces, and when the men returned, he was dead.—*Bee.*

From Mexico.—Vera Cruz dates of the 14th inst. have been received.

The bill giving power to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs to negotiate a treaty with Texas for her independence, with a proviso that she shall *not* be annexe. to the United States, passed the Mexican House of Representatives on the 30th of May, 41 to 13, and after very animated and warm debate, when it was sent to the Senate, which it is believed would concur unanimously.

Mass Meeting in New York.—Chaplin is at work again with his Liberty Conventions of the Masses, to be held in the country places, for the assemblage of the people. He has issued a call for "A State Mass Meeting of Liberty men and women, to be held at Port-Byron, Cayuga County, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of June next."

Methodist Slaveholders.—What a spectacle for mankind! A great body of Christian ministers, in the year of our Lord 1845, organizing a new and extensive association of churches for the purpose of enabling their ministers and bishops to hold slaves. Surely if hell ever rejoices, it must be at the sight of achievements like this perpetrated in the name of Christianity.—*Signal of Liberty.*

Pennsylvania.—There appears to be an energetic action on the part of the authorities of Pennsylvania to meet if possible the August interest on the debt of that State; and if the whole people will unite to make up the deficiency, for which checks are to be issued as small as possible.

Californ'nia.—A letter from Mazatlan, published in a late Vera Cruz paper, says: "The insurrection in California against General Michel Torena, has succeeded—the holy cause of liberty is triumphant, we are independent."

George Bancroft, the historian, in his capacity as Secretary of the Navy, has become a regular-built lady, boards and whiskers. A late circular has the following orders:

"Commanding officers of squadrons, stations and vessels are hereby requested to exact obedience to the existing regulations, prescribing the manner in which the hair and beards of officers shall be worn."

The Paris papers of May 13, mention that the health of M. Guizot was "all but perfectly restablished." He had been received by the king and royal family.

Another Great Fire at Pittsburg.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening, in the East Ward of the city of Pittsburg, in a stable, and consumed nearly seventy houses, chiefly of the poorest class, rendering at least seven hundred persons houseless. The loss of property is not large, but it falls upon those least able to bear it, including multitudes who were driven from their houses and lost every thing at the late fire. The Spirit of the Times says:—

The buildings destroyed were all, we believe, situated upon the "O'Hara Estate," now Mrs. Schenley's, (the wife of Captain Schenley, of the British army, and daughter of Wm. Croghan, Esq., of this city,) an estate covering about 17 acres in the portion of our city, about three acres of which were occupied by the buildings just destroyed. There appears to be but little doubt that the fire was communicated designedly.

Scotch Presbyterians.—The General Assembly of this body of Christians was recently held in Philadelphia, and sometimes during its session pronounced the following opinion upon the subject of slavery:—

1. That the institution of slavery, exising in these United States, is sinful and the sin of civil society. 2. That slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a sinful relation. 3. That civil government is bound to abolish slavery in those United States. 4. That it is not agreeable to the word of God for any person intentionally to reduce the o-he ld in slavery to rebel against their masters.

Prosperity.—Since the passage of the law for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal, the tide of immigration is setting strongly to Illinois, and improvements are going on rapidly in the neighborhood of the canal.

The Jews.—A letter from Warsaw, of April 23, states that the emperor of Russia has published a ukase, declaring that all Jews must lay aside their costume and assume the national one. No one can escape from the effects of this decree longer than for five years from the present time, and even till then only by paying a sum of money.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens describe the state of the country as anything but satisfactory. A great agitation prevailed in all parts of the kingdom, and the people were becoming more and more dissatisfied and irritated with the arbitrary and violent system pursued by the government.

The French government has decided on establishing a bank in Algiers, with a capital of ten millions of francs (established in the Bank of France, and eight millions by shareholders, in shares of one thousand francs each.

There was a fire at Quebec, on Wednesday last, which extended over nearly the whole of St. Roch suburb, leaving a population of 10,000 people without house or home. The fire was still raging when the steamer left.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Wiskonsan Liberty Association.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Wiskonsan Liberty Association will be held at *BELOIT*, on the *FIRST WEDNESDAY OF JULY* next.

Anti-slavery reporter.—The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has decided to enlarge its operations, and prosecute them with vigor. To this end the Executive Committee have secured the services of the Rev. A. A. Phelps, late of Boston, as Secretary of the Society and Editor of the Reporter. The Reporter will be issued in a form and style suitable for binding and preservation, as well as general distribution. Besides the discussion and defense of the great principles of the Anti-Slavery cause, the Committee design it to be a register of the more important movements and events, affecting the cause, both in this country and abrond. In the promotion of the cause in this country, it will give attention to its moral, ecclesiastical, benevolent, social and political relations. The Rev. A. A. Phelps intends it to be especially suitable for distribution among those not yet converted to Anti-Slavery principles, both in the free and slave States; and such, in all respects, as the organ of a National Convention should be. No pains will be spared by the Editor or Committee, to realize this design.

The paper will be issued monthly, on the following terms, viz: 1 copy, to one address, 50 cents; 5 copies do. $2; 8 copies do. $3;—10 copies do. $4; 20 copies do. $7; 30 copies do. $10; and in the same proportion for intermediate and larger numbers—all payments to be *in advance;* and all communications to be addressed to *A. A. Phelps, 118 Nassau st. New York City.*

Individuals wishing the Reporter should order it, as above, at once; and the Committee earnestly request the friends of freedom, in different parts of the country, to make immediate arrangements to get it in their hands.—Subscriptions for a parcel of five, ten, or more, can be secured at once as well as at some future time—In most cases better. The Committee hope for a prompt and generous response.

New York, May 10, 1845.

☞ Sands's Sarsaparilla.—During the warm season the fields of the body are attenuated, the circulation rendered languid, and the seeds of disease freely sported, and unless proper remedies are timely administered, the invalid will sink beneath the autumnal attack of fever, or some other equally fatal form of disease. The blood being the grand source and fountain of life, is immediately concerned in transmitting to every part of the system health and renewed vigor, if pure, and disease and all its dangers, if impure. To purify and cleanse this life-giving principle, and man enjoys mental and physical health. For diseases of the blood and other impurities, such as scrofula, king's evil, tetter, scrofula, king's evil, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, gout and lumbago, diseases of the liver and other derangements of the system, Sands's Sarsaparilla has been found, in numerous instances, to be a safe and effectual cure. It purifies and cleanses the fountain springs of life and the patient is speedily brought under its salutary influence.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents, gratis.

BOSTON MARKET.

Reported for the Morning Chronicle.

Flour.—The market is even less active than on Saturday. Prices of Genesee are nominal at 4$ to 4$4 for poor to common brands; Ohio, 4$ to 4$8: an offer of 4$ for Fredericksburg was refused.

Grain.—Sales of yellow Corn, 49; white, 45@; Delaware Oats, 36c. No round Corn or northern afloat.

Monday evening, June 2, 1845.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Mon., June 2.

At Market, 430 head of Beef Cattle; 18 yokes of Working Oxen, 35 Cows and Calves, 900 Sheep, and about 1700 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—We quote extra Cattle at $6,75; first quality, $6,25; second quality, $5,50@6,00.

Working Oxen—Dull.—Sales made at $63, $69, $70, $72, and $85.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at $20, $22, $23, $27,50, $36, $45, and $55.

Sheep—Sales from $1,75, $2,50, and one lot at $4,50.

Swine—Dull.—Sales at wholesale, 4$ for Sows, and 5$@c. for Barrows. Old Hogs, in lots, for Barrows, $4,75 per hundred.

N. B. Soops few Beef Cattle remain unsold—the holders being firm in their prices.

TRACTS. TRACTS.

These may be had at this office at the rate of 20 pages for one cent. Let them not lie useless on the shelf. Give the people light.

The Liberty Minstrel.

This is an admirable book of poetry and music, both of a high order, and should come into general use. Families, Glee Clubs, popular song singers, and every body that loves the music of the *soul*, will be pleased with it. Price 50 cents.

Mass Meeting at South Limington.

There will be holden at the Freewill Baptist Meeting-house at SOUTH LIMINGTON, a mass meeting of the friends of Freedom on Tuesday, June 24, at 10 oclock, A. M., to continue two days. Come all the lovers of Liberty and help.

LEVI P. HILLARD,
Per order of the York Co. Lib. Ass.

The York Co. Liberty Party

Will assemble at *SOUTH LIMINGTON*, Tuesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the nomination of candidates for county officers, at which time and place all members of the party are solicited to be present.

LEVI P. HILLARD, } County
JAMES S. GOODWIN, } Committee.
WILLIAM EMERSON, }

[Morning Star please copy.]

To the Baptists of Maine.

Dear Brethren:—Your efforts in opposing the appalling sin of slavery have not been in vain. The nation from the Atlantic to the Far West, and from Maine to Florida is engaged in the contemplation of a free and christian nation engaged in enslaving and oppressing their fellow men; and the indignation called forth at the sight is deep and still increasing; nor will it ever abate till this foul blot be washed away. As men and as patriots we are deeply interested in this subject, but as christians still more so; for your brethren baptized into Christ are held as slaves, and that too, by members of churches, and what is worse, by professed ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Could we hide such a deformity from the sun, we would, and mourn over it in secret places, but it is known, and the world beholds the spectacle of ministers of the gospel upholding by their connection with it a system whose woes and iniquities none can tell.

At a time when the contest with slavery is assuming so important, so critical a position, when it is the subject of conversation in every circle; when slaveholders, who have declared that it should not be discussed have felt themselves compelled to break their silence in self defence; when important decisions have been made as to the moral disqualification of slaveholders by the Board of our great national societies; when missionaries are sending from heathen lands their pleadings for this system of iniquity; at such a time it is not for us to be silent as though our convictions had changed on our abhorrence of slavery had grown cool. No, we must still raise our voice with others till the death knell of slavery is sich throughout the length and breadth of our land.

In view of the necessity of the Baptists of Maine again expressing their abhorrence of the injustice, cruelty and oppression of American slaveholding, we, the undersigned, have agreed to call a Anti-Slavery Convention of the Baptist denomination of this State, to meet at East Winthrop, in June next.

R. B. Robinson, Levant.
S. Adlam, Hallowell.
J. Millett, Wayne.
W. Bailey, Bowdoinham.
F. Merriam, East Winthrop.
Geo. Knox, Topsham.
B. F. Snow, Chelsea.
H. Hawes, Nobleboro'
E. M. Gregory, Howland.
A. Dunbar, Knox.
I. S. Smith, Palermo.
N. W. Williams, Augusta.
J. W. Sawyer,
W. T. Sargent, Mt. Vernon.
L. C. Stevens, New Sharon.
E. W. Crosby, Freeport.

Somerset County A. S. Society.

The Liberty Association of New Portland (to whom was referred the time of holding County meeting,) hereby give notice that the SOMERSET COUNTY A. S. Society will be held at EAST NEW PORTLAND on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of June, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Let the friends of *human rights* turn out and give a hearty response to the warm invitation of the people in N. Portland.

Preparations will be made to welcome the greatest concourse of people that ever assembled in Somerset.

Col. Miller, Gen. Fessenden, Editor of Standard, and all Public speakers are particularly invited to attend.

P. P. ELDER, Sec'y.

The changeable ness of our climate renders it important that we pay a strict regard to health, and yet how few there are who pay that attention to it so essential to our very existence. When a settled cough is evident, or we are troubled for some soothing remedy pleasing to the taste? The Health Restorative produces this effect, without leaving any nauseous taste. We recommend it to all.

Receipts for the Standard.

Names.	*Paid to Vol.*	*No.*	*Dec.*	
Joseph Stevens,	$2,00	4	52	Aug. '45
James Purrington,	1,00	5	44	June '45
Sam'l P. Morrell,	1,50	5	15	Nov. '46
Richmond Loring,	2,00	4	52	Aug. '45
Geo. Wyatt.,	2,00	4	52	" '45
Rev. T. T. Stone,	4,00	5	52	" '46
Oren Taylor,	1,50	5	43	June '46
John Bates,	1,50	5	43	" '46

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 22d inst., by Stewart Fuster, Esq., Mr. John Tinlin of Portland, to Eliza R. Marston of Winthrop.

In this town, 29th inst., by Rev. F. Merriam of Winthrop, Mr. Amos Colby, Jr., to Miss Nancy Kilbrith, both of Gray.

In Bath, Mr. Charles Alexander to Miss Cecelia Winslow.

In Wayne, April 30, Mr. Wm. Wing to Mrs. Harriet N. Norris.

In Norway, Mr. Lee Mixer to Miss Deborah Bennett.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Mary D. wife of Mr. Carlton D. Elmes, and daughter of Ebenezer Freeman, Esq., of this town, aged 21 years and 4 months.

In Augusta, Julia W. Getchell, aged 18 months.

In Waterville, Mrs. Emeline W. Saunders, aged 37 years.

In Gardiner, 14th inst., Mrs. Izaniah, wife of Gen. Aaron Capen, formerly of Dorchester, Mass., aged 84 years.

In Augusta, George S. Morse, aged 7 years.

In Vassalboro', Ellen M., youngest daughter of Geo. Cox, Esq., aged 20.

In Kilmarnock, 18th inst., Helen M., daughter of Thomas White of Winthrop, 14; Mary, wife of Capt. John Burton, 37.

NEW GOODS.



R. G. LINCOLN has just received and is now opening his Spring Stock of Goods, which together with his former stock, comprises a large assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE; such as Plain, Brown, Black, Green, Blue Embossed and White Granite Dining Ware—Blue, Brown, Black, Green, Blue Embossed and White Granite Tea—Gold Band, Blue Embossed, White Embossed, Lustre, White and enamelled, China Tea Ware; Printed Chamber Sets of all colors and patterns; large assortment of Lamps from 25 cts. to $5, Entry do., Camphene; Tumblers; Goblets; Wine Glasses; Decanters; Sugars and Creamers; Molasses Pitchers; Salt Cellers; Cup Plates; Butter Plates; Preserve Dishes, &c. &c.

Wooden Ware.

A large lot of Wooden Bowls and Trays; Cheese Tubs and Buckets; Hoops; Wash Board Wash Boards, (Copper, Zinc, and Wood;) Water Pails; Milk Pails; Keelers; Nest Boxes; Spice Boxes; Handled Dippers; Sieves; Funnels; Pestels; Willow Market Baskets; Willow Clothes Baskets; Fruit Baskets; Clothes Pins; Clothes Horses; Rolling Pins; & Bread Boards; Ox Yokes; Ox Bows; Steer Bows; Bench Screws; Saw Frames; Hailed Fiddles; Gault's Patent Churns; Common Dash Churn; Dry Measures; Barrel Covers; Brooms; Hearth and Dust Brushes; Reels; Mortars; Axe Handles; Hand Saws; Shovel Handles; Hoe Handles; Wheel Heads; Window Sashes; Butter Workers; Molasses Kegs; Cattle Cards; Board Rules; Winnowing Machines, &c. &c.

Agricultural Tools and Hard Ware.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs—Seed, 4 sizes, Breaking Up 6 sizes, Side Hill 3 sizes, Expanding Cultivators, with and without wheels; Prouty & Mears' Plough, all parts of castings for the above Ploughs; Seed Sowers; Root Cutters; Corn Shellers; Cast Steel and Iron Shovels; do. Spades; Harlow's Steel Spring Manure Forks, a first rate article; Carver's do.; Hide & Co.'s do.; Manure Hooks, warranted equal to use; Height's Steel Hoes; Plimpton's Steel Plate and Common do.; Garden do., various patterns; Breaking up Hoes and Rakes; Pope's Hay Forks; Harlow's do; Wing & Sheldon's Waterville do; Bush's Patent Iron Spring Patent Scythe Snaths; Perry's do.; Common do., various kinds; Grain Cradles; Trace Chains; Cattle Chains; Caterpillar Brushes; Iron Bars; Sad Irons; Gridirons; Coffee Mills; Bed Cords; Clothes Lines; Dust Pans, Bellows; Curry Combs; Knives and Forks; Tea Trays; Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Hatchets; Tacks; Gimblets; Augers; Files; Cast Iron Friction Rollers, together with a good assortment of BRITANNIA WARE, such as Coffee Pots; Tea Pots; Cream Pots; Teaspoons; Table Spoons; Castors, &c. &c.

Hallowell, May 16, 1845. 35

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S



A REMARKABLE and singular attestation has just been made by a consulting member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, in cases Consumption, Colds, Coughs and Colds and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishes his patients with the Restorative, and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had any occasion to prescribe a medicine so astonishing result realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number: his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the lending physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will not be obliged to resort to the use of mercury and poisonous alcohol mixtures. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance as every one feels safety while using it, and no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from dangerous consumptive expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with an earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and allicingly calls on these afflicted to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Fencing Hall, 152 Fulton street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 99 Hudson-street, N. Y., has appointed S. ADAMS Ag't, Hallowell. 4w37

DR. RICHARDSON

WOULD give notice to the citizens of Hallowell, that he has taken the office on Water Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Hubbard, where he will be ready to attend to the calls of those who may need his services. Dr. R. having availed himself of the advantages afforded in the best schools and hospitals in the country, intends to make this a permanent residence; and hopes by constant attention to his profession to merit a share of public patronage.

Hallowell, May 26, 1845. 3w37

Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.

R. G. LINCOLN has on hand now ready to set transplanted a large assortment of Horse Chestnut and Locust trees; also Snow Balls; Roses; Peonies; Sweet Scented Vines &c., all of my own growing also a few choice Pear trees. 3m38-32

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds.

JUST received at Lincoln's Seed Store, a large assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds by the box, pound or single paper.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

Hallowell, April 23, 1845. 32

New Style of Bonnets, Ribbons, Fancy Goods, &c.

JUST received at the Bonnet Store of MRS. NEWMAN on Water street, a good assortment of Bonnets consisting of Florences; Misses do.; Rutlands; Misses do; Lace Mushings; Prince Alberts; Devons; Misses do.; also Lace and Silk Bonnets kept constantly on hand through the ensuing season, which will be sold as low as any other store on Kennebec river. Mrs. N. would invite all who are in want of a bonnet of any kind to call and examine for themselves.

Old Straws, Nepolitans, and Hats repaired, bleached and pressed in the best manner. All orders from the country for Bonnets or Goods will be promptly attended to and sold as low as if present. Bonnets made to order at short notice.

Thankful for the patronage she has received the previous season, she hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction the present to all who may favor her with their patronage. The latest styles kept constantly on hand.

Hallowell, April 25, 1845. 32

RICE FLOUR—a superior article for Puddings, Pies, Cookies, &c.—an excellent article for gravel for the sick, can be found at the 'Fountain of Health.'

The Family.

THE WELCOME BACK.

Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us,
Where hands are striving as we come,
To be the first to greet us.
When the world hath spent its frowns and wrath,
And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reck on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
If we know there are lips to chide our stay,
And eyes that will beam love lighted?
What is the worth of a diamond ray,
To the glance that flashes pleasure;
When the winds that welcome back, betray,
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

From Youth's Monthly Visitor.

THE FUGITIVE.

In one of the southern counties of Kentucky, there lived a gentleman of large property, which consisted chiefly of land and slaves. He was, what is called in the South, a kind master; that is, he gave his people enough course food and clothes to keep them in good working condition, and he has been known to dismiss several overseers for extreme cruelty. The house servants were allowed some privileges, which were thought quite unsuited to their condition, by the neighbors, who feared the effect of this example upon their own slaves.

Among those who profited most by this unusual kindness, was a young man of twenty—a smart, active, intelligent fellow, good natured and kind-hearted. He was a distinguished servant, and, while waiting at table, had frequent opportunities of hearing his master's guests converse on useful and interesting topics. He was particularly anxious to gain all the knowledge of the country that he possibly could, and he frequently heard remarks that were not intended for his ear, of the prosperity and happiness of the neighboring free States. He soon learned that those slaves who had the courage to free themselves from bondage, might find a home, and friends in the North, and freedom and security on British soil, that are denied them in their native land.

For more than a year after he first entertained the project of freeing himself, he could not determine to put it in execution. His old mother, who fondly loved him, would be almost heart-broken, not so much for the loss of her child, as that he should disgrace himself by running away, for she belonged to that class of poor creatures who are taught by their masters and mistresses, that there is no disgrace so dreadful as that of being branded as a runaway. Besides, there was another tie that bound Jack to his home. This was his master's son, young Henry Morton, a bright, beautiful boy of fourteen. His kindness of heart and gentle disposition rendered him an universal favorite, and to none was he more dear than Jack. On many a bright summer day he had carried little Henry on his shoulders to the creek, where he taught him how to sail his boat, or to the chesnut grove, where he climbed the trees and shook down the brown nuts for the delighted child. And since Henry has grown a large boy, Jack was the chosen companion of his sports, the confident of his boyish pranks.

Henry was intelligent, and had read more than most boys of his age. He delighted to tell Jack of the wonderful things he read of. Travels and adventures were his chief pleasure, and Jack gathered much knowledge in this manner, that was of great use to him afterward.

Henry taught Jack to read—but it was done so quietly and in such a natural way, that he scarcely knew he was giving Jack instruction until he had become quite a tolerable reader. His father soon discovered that Jack was learning many things, unfit for a slave, and Henry was reproved severely for his imprudent conduct. But though willing to respect his father's wishes so far as to refrain from teaching the slaves in future, he could not conceive how that which he was taught to believe of the utmost importance to himself, and without which he could not become a good and useful citizen, should be so very hurtful to poor Jack. He had not yet learned either from false philosophy or prejudice, the inferiority of the colored race. He felt that Jack was in no respect his inferior in natural gifts. He had as much shrewdness and address as any boy he knew, and his love of knowledge often taxed his own acquirements to the utmost. His father took great pains to teach him that that could only be hurtful to Jack which would benefit him. But Henry was very dull and slow to believe that any good reason existed why Jack should not learn as well as himself, if he had the capacity. Care was taken thenceforth to separate Henry and his favorite, as much as possible.

Jack was soon convinced that he had no prospect of bettering his condition in slavery, and he resolved to escape as soon as possible. He told no one, not even his mother, of his purpose. His plans were skillfully laid and promised success.

One bright morning, about the middle of winter, Jack was missing. It was, at first, supposed that he had gone without leave to visit, on some of the neighboring plantations; but when on closer search it was discovered that he had taken his clothes and some trifles given him by Henry, there could be no further doubt that he had run off. The neighbors were soon assembled, and men on horseback, with dogs and guns set out in pursuit of the fugitive. Jack had foreseen that they would confine their search chiefly to the roads leading North, and he wisely determined to secrete himself for a few days, not far from home, until the heat of the chase should be over. He supplied himself with a good stock of provisions, for several days, and had courage and contrivance to rely upon for future supplies.

On the second day of his absence, Henry set out with his dog and gun for a day's sport. No one suspected that Jack still lingered in the neighborhood; and Henry, much as he loved him, most fervently hoped that he was alone in the woods. The brown leaves rustled beneath his light step, and the keen air whistled among the naked branches of the trees. Henry was sad. Jack had always been his companion in such excursions, and the dark forest seemed lonely and desolate, as it had never done before. Crossing a ravine, down which a torrent had passed during the rainy season, and left to mark its path, huge heaps of old trunks and branches of trees, he stepped on one of those trunks which extended quite across the bottom of the ravine, for the purpose of reaching the other side, when he observed a dark object beneath him, crouched on a bed of leaves. Another glance assured him that it was Jack. The poor fellow slept soundly. Henry looked with pity on the unconscious sleeper. Here was a faithful friend, the nurse of his infancy, the companion of later years—hiding like a felon from all that he had ever known and loved on earth—that he might seek in a distant land, the freedom he believed to be his birth-right.—Then he thought of his father, and of the probability of his enquiring whether he had seen Jack. He loved and respected his father—and he would not to save his own life, tell a lie, but he firmly resolved, that come what would, he never would betray Jack. Henry still looked with thoughtful sadness on the sleeping exile, when he suddenly awoke, and seeing a human form bending over him, sprang to his feet and seized a club that lay by his side, determined to sell his life dearly, for he had resolved not to be taken alive. His alarm quickly changed to delight, when he recognized his young master. He had already determined to set out for the North, and he rejoiced to meet Henry and bid him farewell. The faithful fellow wept, and said, "You won't tell where you saw me, Master Henry—I know you too well, and if every body was like you, I would never run away. When I am gone, you will tell mammy where you saw me—and tell her, I'll do very well where I'm going, and maybe, some day, come back and buy her from master, for I know she would never be persuaded to run off. You had better not tell her for a day or two, for she won't like to have her Jack called a runaway, and might give a hint about me, that would do harm." Henry assured Jack that he would have nothing to fear from him, and bidding each other an affectionate farewell, Henry saw the fugitive in the dim twilight, bounding over the hills, guided by the northern star, to a land where slavery is unknown.

Henry returned home with an anxious heart. Although he firmly resolved on doing what he thought right, yet so good and obedient a child could not but feel disturbed at the prospect of giving offence to a kind father. It was quite dark when he arrived. His father who had been anxiously awaiting his return, met him at the door and his voice was rather harsh and unkind, when he asked Henry what kept him out so late.—"I have been in the woods," he replied, "with my dog and gun." "In what direction?" asked his father. "I started north, sir, but I made a short cut thro' the woods towards Bradley's, and went over the hills as far as the river, and came out through the field's by John Mertons." "Well, what luck had you? You are a good shot—have you brought home any game?"

Henry met his father's penetrating glance, and at once felt that he suspected him of something wrong, but feared to test his courage and truthfulness, by a direct question.—For a moment he hesitated. He reverenced his father: not for the world would he have been guilty of a disrespect, but he also feared God, and he dared not outrage his own sense of right, by basely betraying an innocent man to a condition which he dreaded more than death. With respectful firmness he stood before his father, and while his cheek grew pale and his lip quivered with the effort, he replied, "father, you wish to know whether I have seen Jack to-day. I have seen him. I came upon him while he slept;—but I could not, I would not betray him, father. He has nursed me and played with me ever since I could remember—and how could I return his kindness by crushing his hope of freedom, and helping to fasten again the chains he has so manfully broken? He has been gone from the neighborhood for many hours. Do not ask me any questions, dear father, I cannot betray Jack. I would die first."

His father's first emotion was that of anger, that his child should dare dispute his will, but a moment's reflection and the firm but respectful manner of Henry, convinced him that the boy acted from a conviction of duty. And although he believed him to be in error, he wisely decided that it was not a proper time to convince him of it. He therefore mildly said to him, "Henry, I shall not force you to do what you think would be wrong, and this is not a proper time to decide whether you have acted wisely or not. Meantime get your supper, you must be wearied with your long walk."

Years passed—Henry Morton, now a fine young man, set out on a tour to the North.—While at the Falls of Niagara, he went with a small party of friends on a short excursion in a small sail boat.—The day was delightful. Tempted by the balmy freshness of the air, they had already proceeded so far that they could scarcely hope to get home before night set in. The sun was already sinking behind the dark forest. They were all strong and skillful boatmen, and their skiff danced over the waves with the most exhilerating motion.

In the bright glow of sunshine, amid the perfume of flowers and the song of birds, wafted from the shore, they had not observed that a heavy cloud lay piled up in dark masses in the north west. Soon it overspread the sky. The sun disappeared amid the gathering shadows—the lightning gleamed fitfully over the dark forest, casting a lurid glare upon the troubled waters. The wind moaned among the tall pines in hoarse murmurs blending its deep tones, with the roar of the distant Falls. Henry and his companions taking advantage of the current and the favorable breeze, redoubled their efforts, hoping to outstrip the storm which now threatened every moment to overwhelm them. A sudden blast swept down from the hills—the frail boat overturned—and in a moment, Henry and his two companions were struggling with the rapid current. He was an expert swimmer and could easily have reached the shore, but one of his companions, overcome by fright, seized him by his clothes and dragged him under water. In vain he struggled to free himself. He could not shake off the convulsive grasp of the drowning man and he felt that encumbered with such a borden in that rushing tide, he should never reach the shore. For a time they disappeared beneath the dark waters, and just as Henry, breathless and exhausted from the struggle rose the third time alone to the surface, a strong arm seized him, drew him into a skiff, and bore him safely to the shore. His preserver carried him with tenderest care to his cottage, and used every means in his power to restore consciousness. So nearly was life extinct, that it was for some time doubtful whether he would revive. At length signs of returning animation encouraged his benefactor to persevere. He opened his eyes—gazed with a bewildered stare around the room, and sunk again into insensibility. The man who had so nobly periled his own life to rescue Henry, was one of the refugees of Canada, who have fled from the tender mercies of republican slavery in the United States, preferring personal freedom in that benighted land, to chains and stripes in this glorious republic. The wife of the cottager observed with surprise her husband's agitation, while endeavoring to restore the unconscious stranger, and when returning life animated the ghastly face, and lighted the dim eye, he threw his arms round the still insensible form, and exclaimed, "Thank God! it is Master Morton that I've saved."—Soon, by his renewed efforts, Henry was restored to consciousness, and shared the transports of the faithful Jack, who was almost beside himself with joy at having his old master's son a guest beneath his own roof.

Every thing was done that affection could suggest, to make him comfortable. Soon he was perfectly restored, and while Jack led him proudly through his fields and pointed out his neat improvements, his wife prepared with her utmost skill the substantial food with which they were abundantly provided. Henry Morton thought, while he sat at Jack's table and shared the wholesome meal, Oh, that the enemies of the slave could see this. How would prejudice and ignorance shrink abashed, at such proof, that even those who have been degraded by oppression to the level of the beasts that perish, will when blessed with the pure air and bright sunshine of liberty, stand up as God made them, reasonable, responsible men. After some days spent with Jack, he returned home, resolved not only to free his own slaves, but to devote all his energies to the overthrow of slavery in his native State and throughout the country. His voice will yet be heard in behalf of the oppressed.

Fountain of Vice.

Mothers, if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The great school of juvenile vice is the street. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath, or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make children cling to the hearth-stone. Love home yourself; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation, for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would raise a colt or an ox on such a principle; no man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them at any time. Look to this matter, parents: see, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around some coffee-house. Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings. —*Quincy Herald.*

Miscellany.

Economy in the Post Office Department.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.—The Washington Union says that should reductions similar to those in New England take place at the lettings in the other three sectione of the Union, the general reduction would be near $800,000.

A reduction of $800,000! Truly the Government has paid well for four horse stage coaches on good for nothing mail routes.—But this is by no means a fair estimate of the amount the Post Office Department has annually thrown away. The above calcolation is based on the reduction in our thickly setiled New England States. In the South and West there are thousands of miles of post road through wide scattered and thinly peopled settlements, where the department have been accustomed to pay for weekly, semi-weekly, and sometimes daily lines of four horse stages to carry less than a bushel of letters and newspapers, when it could have been done just as well by a single horse and sulky, at less than half the cost. By the new postage law this abuse is to some extent remedied. The poor laborer's letter will no longer be charged with double postage to support costly stage lines, with now and then a solitary passenger. We notice that very few, if any, of the old contractors have this year engaged in the service of the Post office department. We presume there are not so many "rick licks" to be had now as under the old four horse dispensation of spoils. This, however, is the people's gain. But we should not rest contented yet. Congress, it is true, has done something, and so far, well; but it has not yet granted all that was asked or needed.—The people demanded a uniform five cent postage for letters—and penny postage for newspapers, and they will not rest till it is granted them. Petitions from all quarters will, we hope, be poured into the next Congress, till the people's servants will not dare to disregard the people's will.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY--LADIES ATTEND.

TO BE LET, at a very desirable rate,
A snug little house, in a healthy estate:
'Tis a bachelor's heart, and the agent is chance,
Affection, the rent, to be paid in advance,
The owner, as yet, has lived in it alone,
So the fixtures are not of much value, but soon
'Twill be furnished by Cupid himself if a wife
Takes a lease for the term of her natural life,
So ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent bachelor's heart's to be let.

The tenant will have a few taxes to pay,
Love, honour, and, heaviest item, obey;
As for the good-will, the landlord's inclined
To have that, if agreeable, settled in kind;
Indeed, if he could such a matter arrange,
He'd be highly delighted to take in exchange,
Provided true title by prudence be shown,
Any heart unencumbered and free as his own.
So ladies, dear ladies, pray do not forget,
An excellent bachelor's heart's to be let.
Yours, B. W.

Railroad Improvements.

The English newspapers, by the last arrival, state that a committee of the House of Commons have investigated the atmospheric principle of railways, and the result is a flattering report as to its practicability. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of May 16th, says:—

A Mr. Coleman, a brother of the inventor of the Æolian attachment to the piano, has brought on here another invention, which promises the greatest results. He is exhibiting at the Patent Office the working model of a train of cars upon a railroad up hill and down hill, regardless of the degree of inclination from the horizon. Briefly, on reaching a hill, the action of the locomotive is transferred from the propelling wheels on the outer track to a smaller set of wheels on an inside track, while in the centre, attached to the locomotive, is an endless screw, which is adapted to work upon friction rollers, arranged in the centre of the track. The model appears to give very general satisfaction, and if brought into successful operation, will be worth a fortune or two to the inventor, and save millions of money in averting the necessity of levelling hills and mountains, in all future constructions of railroads. The invention has attracted quite a number of visitors to the Patent Office to-day. Mr. Bobbins is getting out a patent for this second great genus of a Coleman.

A Successful Whaling Voyage.—Barque Pautheon, Capt. Borden, arrived at Fall River, 25th inst., from a cruise of thirty months, bringing home 2150 bbls of whale and 75 do sperm oil. She had previously sent home 1000 bbls of whale, and sold 375 bbls at St. Catherine's.

INSANE HOSPITAL.—We learn that at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees it was ordered to reduce the price of board, after June 1 to the following rates, viz: for males, from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars fifty; for females, from one dollar twenty five cents to two dollars twenty five per week.—*Banner.*

In 1748 the number of Episcopal Churches in New England was 36. They now number 223.

The Catholic College at Worcester, Mass. has fifty Students, and a select Library of two thousand volumes. It was established two years ago.

It is stated that an old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict—*poisoned by snuff.*

Rochester is to be lighted with gas.

Bank notes in Ohio are called by the euphonious names of "sick-monkey," "red-dog," "blue-pup," &c.

NOBLE.—We learn that one of our noble-hearted merchants, (who does business in Water st,) being present at the fire in Church street on Sunday afternoon, seeing the distress of the poor women, who had lost all the little property they had, drew from his pocket book a roll of bank bills, and freely distributed among them every dollar. Such cases of disinterested benevolence we like to record.—*Boston Courier, Wednesday.*

The Government have 250 men employed at the Armory at Harper's Ferry.

Bank Note Table.

June, 1845.

*** The bills of all the banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par on deposite* by the following Boston banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants, North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders', Union and Washington.

*** The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

*** Counterfeit $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotype plate.

*** Counterfeit $3 bills of the Brunswick Bank, Maine, have been some time in circulation.

*** Counterfeit $3 and $1 bills on Augusta Bank, Me., are in circulation—also on the Gardiner Bank.

MAINE.	
Agricultural Bank, Brewer	no sale
Bangor Commercial Bank	a 5 pr.ct.dis.
Bangor Bank, (old)	worthless
Bath Bank, charter expired	redeemed
Bank of Portland	1 a 2 "
Castine Bank	worthless
Citizens' Bank, Augusta, (new plate)	do
Calais Bank	5 a 7 "
City Bank, Portland	7 a 10 "
Damariscotta Bank	worthless
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort	do
Globe Bank, Bangor	do
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland	do
Hallowell and Augusta	do
Kennebec Bank	do
Kennebunk Bank	do
Lafayette Bank, Bangor	3 a 4 "
Mercantile Bank, Bangor	3 a 4 "
Maine Bank	1 a 2 "
Oldtown Bank	worthless
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg Fraud	do
Passamaquoddy Bank	do
People's Bank	do
Stillwater Canal, at Orono	do
Saco Bank, redeemed by Trustees at Saco	
St Croix, Calais	10 a "
Washington County, Calais	worthless
Westbrook Bank, Westbrook	2 a 3 "
Waterville Bank (closed)	redeemed
Wiscasset Bank	worthless
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Concord Bank	2 a "
Claremont Bank	closing—redeemed
Farmers' Bank, Amherst, closed but redeemed	
Hillsbrough Bank	worthless
New Hampshire, Portsmouth, charter expired	redeemed
New Hampshire Union Bank	closed but redeemed
New Hampshire Bank	closed but redeemed
Wolfborough Bank	worthless
VERMONT.	
Agricultural Bank, at Troy,	worthless
Bennington Bank, Bennington	worthless
Commercial Bank of Vermont	do
Essex, at Guildhall	worthless
Green Mountain Bank fraud	do
Jefferson County Bank fraud	do
St Albans Bank	2 a 3 "
Windsor, at Windsor	25 "
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Amherst Bank charter surrendered	redeemed
Berkshire Bank	worthless
Charlestown Bank charter surrendered	redeemed
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea	worthless
Commonwealth Bank, Boston	80 a 85 "
Cahannet Bank, Taunton	closed but redeemed
Citizens' Bank, Nantucket	closed but redeemed
Essex Bank, N. Andover	closed but redeemed
East Bridgewater Bank charter surrendered	redeemed
Essex Bank, Salem	worthless
Farmers' & Mechanics', S. Adams	do
Farmers' Bank, Belchertown	do
Franklin Bank, Boston	do
Fulton, or Winnisimmet Bank, Boston	do
General Interest Bank, Salem	closed and redeemed
Hampshire Bank, Northampton	worthless
Ipswich Bank, Ipswich	closed and redeemed
Kilby Bank, Boston closed	worthless
Lafayette Bank, Boston	do
Mendon Bank closed	do
Middlesex Bank, Cambridge redeemed	2 a 4 "
Middling Interest Bank, Boston	25 a 30 "
Nahant Bank, Lynn	95 a "
Newburyport Bank	50 a 60 "
Norfolk Bank, Roxbory	redeemed
Phœnix Bank, Nantucket	worthless
Phœnix Bank, Charlestown	40 a 45 "
Roxbury Bank charter annulled	worthless
Sutton Bank	worthless
Winthrop Bank gone into liquidation	redeemed
RHODE-ISLAND.	
Burrilville Bank	worthless
Eagle Bank, Newport fraud	do
Farmers' Bank	do
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	do
Franklin Bank, Providence fraud	worthless
Mount Hope Bank closed	redeemed
Agricultural Bank, Johnston	closed by injunction
Pascoag Bank	5 a 7 "
CONNECTICUT.	
Bridgeport Manufacturing Co, fraud	worthless
Derby Bank,	do
Eagle Bank	do
Housatonic Railroad Co	¼ a "
NEW YORK.	
New York City	½ a ¾ "
Old Safety Fund, good Banks	½ a ¾ "
New do do, Red Back, uncertain	a "
U. States Bank Bills, old and new	30 a 35 "
Nova Scotia Bills	5 a 6
New Brunswick Bills	5 a 6

PROSPECTUS OF

The Literary Emporium;

A COMPENDIUM OF

Religious, Literary, and Philosophical Knowledge.

"MULTUM IN PARVO."

It has been so common to put forth in a Prospectus, promises which have not been met in the Magazine, that public confidence has been almost annihilated. We shall be modest, therefore, in our pretensions, while we give as true a description of our intended course as we can, in plain English. In the first place, light literature will find no place in its pages, *i. e.* sickly love tales, literary trash, &c. In the second place, sectarianism will not be admitted into the Emporium; that is to say, it will favor no particular denomination of Christians; but we do not mean by this that it will not advocate the religion of the Bible. It is intended that it shall do this, and in the strongest terms. It will urge the necessity not only of a change of heart, but a virtuous and holy life, in order to be truly happy in this world and to be prepared for that which is to come. It is intended that its religious matter shall be of such a nature as will be calculated to cultivate, to inspire, and please a good and correct taste—that which will inform, expand and elevate the mind, and also excite in the soul love to God, holiness, virtue, and humanity. In regard to its literary character, it is designed to be of such a nature as to water the thirsty soul that is studiously endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of man in his past and present condition;—also, some information in relation to the different sciences and arts, and the variety of the works of nature, with such miscellaneous reading as will invigorate the faculties of the mind, give scope to the imagination, while it shall address itself to the good sense of all who desire to be truly elevated by reading.

Having given in the above, as clearly as possible, our design, we humbly and yet confidently invite to the candid perusal of its pages; and if you are pleased with its contents cheerfully subscribe to its support, and don't forget to recommend it to others.

J. K. WELLMAN.

New York, January, 1845.

EXTENSIVE

RETAIL DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

HENRY PETTES & CO. 224

WASHINGTON STREET,
Corner of Summer Street,
BOSTON.

THE subscribers are now opening a very complete assortment of Fashionable and Staple DRY GOODS, and making preparations for a large and

POPULAR RETAIL TRADE,

by marking every article

AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Elegant PARISIAN LONG SHAWLS, of all colors; Superb SQUARE SHAWLS; and

300 FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, are to be sold at much less than former prices.

PARIS SILK GOODS,

of the latest styles, and strong and beautiful colors; Fancy Plaid, Striped and Figured SILKS; Blue and Jet Black SILKS, warranted not to spot; French POPLINS, BALSORINES, MARQUIS CLOTHS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., for Ladies' Dresses.

AMERICAN PRINTS and COTTONS, LINENS, DAMASKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, and Fancy SHAWLS, HDKF'S. and SCARFS.

SUPERIOR GERMAN BROADCLOTHS.

The whole stock is the most complete in the city and cannot be described in an advertisement.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM

is strictly adhered to, and every article will be sold at a price low enough to meet the competition of those who are *afraid* to come out and adopt this **honest policy.**

HENRY PETTES & CO.

CARPETINGS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

THE subscribers are now prepared to show to their customers their large and splendid stock of CARPETS, selected for the RETAIL TRADE, consisting in part of

300 P'S OF SUPERFINE CARPETING,

At 75 cents per yard;

100 P'S OF DOUBLE SUPERS,

At 95 cents per yard;

60 P'S OF THREE PLY CARPETING: AND 350 PIECES OF

NEW, NOVEL AND BRILLIANT LONDON BRUSSELS CARPETING.

The whole Stock has been selected with great care. The collection of Patterns is rare and beautiful. The Brussels Carpets are particularly worthy of attention. In addition to the above, we have a fine assortment of ROYAL WILTON and GENOA VELVET CARPETINGS, PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, RUGS OF ALL KINDS, and every article in this line.

WE HAVE BUT ONE PRICE,

and STRANGERS can purchase with the same confidence as though they were perfectly acquainted with goods and markets.

NO. 224 WASHINGTON STREET,
CORNER OF SUMMER STREET.
HENRY PETTES & CO.

Merchants from the Country will be supplied with any number of pieces of Carpets at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

BITTERS.

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE, *BOSTON.*

THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpassing excellence and perfection—highly refined, extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet smooth and delicious as the mildest wine. It is unquestionably a never failing remedy for Impurity of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness and general Debility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Students, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The price of this Grand Restorative is $1,00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. and B. Wales, HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. M. Atwood and A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co. H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Topsham; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton; T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin and Fuller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by

c18 s24 SAMUEL ADAMS, *Hallowell.*

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

THE subscriber has made arrangements for having his establishment a depot of all the Genuine popular Remedies of the day, and trusts from his experience in the business, to give satisfaction to all who may consign Medicines to him, as well as to the public, in procuring and vending only the genuine.

Nov. 16, 1844. 9 SAM'L ADAMS.

Cash advanced on consignments of Medicines.

Linseed Oil.

1000 GALLS. best Linseed Oil. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.

Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

Spirits Turpentine.

300 GALLS. Spirits Turpentine. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.

Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

S. PAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

ALSO DEALERS IN

W. I. GOODS—WINDOW GLASS—PAINTS—OILS—DYE STUFFS & MACHINE CARDS,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL.

REMEDIES for the Piles; Sick Headache; Rheumatism; Salt Rheum; Scrofula; Deafness; General Debility; Coughs and all the ills that flesh is heir to, can be found at the 9

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

TRUSSES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS; a new assortment just received at the *Fountain of Health.* Nov. 30. 11

Notice to Brick-makers.

THE subscriber will have at his disposal next spring, a number of MAYO'S PATENT BRICK PRESSES; made in the most approved manner. The above Presses have been in use for a long time, and are almost the only ones that have been used in New England, for the last eight or ten years.

Any person wishing to engage in the most profitable part of the brick-making business, can be furnished with a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction, by applying to the subscriber. GEO. POLLARD.

Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1845. 6m20

JUST received at the KENNEBEC FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH a new supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam—Gordak's Jelly of Pomegranate, and all his other medicines, and Wright's Genuine Indian Purgative Pills, for sale wholesale and retail. 9

White Lead.

10,000 lbs. White Lead of the following qualities, viz Ground in Oil Pure—Extra—No. 1—Dry Pure—Extra. For sale by S. PAGE & Co.

Hallowell, May 6, 1845. c34 40

Pure Winter Sperm

AND other OILS, of different qualities and prices, for sale by 11 SAM'L ADAMS.

JUST received by the subscriber, a well-selected assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS & GROCERIES, which he will sell at reasonable prices. S. ADAMS.

Machine Cards.

S. PAGE & Co. have just received their suppl[y of] CARD CLOTHING, which they offer at prices. Also Sperm and Lard Oil suitable for wo[ol]

Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS ma[y be] had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept b[y] BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous di[stri]bution among the destitute.

☞ An assortment constantly on hand.

January, 1845.

CROCKERY WARE,

ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRA[DE]

Constantly on hand and for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell,

AMERICAN HOTEL,

CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPL[ES]

BY

WEBBER FURBISH,

WATER ST., HALLOWELL

Bristol Brick,

A GOOD article, for sale at

Feb. 20. 23 R. G. LINCOLN'S.

Dr. John D. Buzzell's

FAMILY MEDICINES,

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable wh[en] used alone in all cases of obstructions in the sto[m]ach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, a[nd] all other derangements and diseases proceeding fro[m] a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetit[e,] foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness a[nd] headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Faintness and sinking in th[e] stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are a[n] excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters a[re] taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Ant[i-]acid preparation, they will remove most invetera[te] chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury h[as] been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled f[or] the cure of nervous or bilious headache, costivene[ss,] indigestion, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the sto[m]ach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their o[p]eration, but after they have thoroughly operated up[on] the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficie[nt] to purge the system, and in their operation they not o[nly] purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from e[v]ery impurity, but strengthen and give new life a[nd] vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sou[r]ness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable sp[e]cific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria[,] hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apolexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled f[or] the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma[,] chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lung[s] or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver which fre[-]quently produce consumption. It is decidedly the be[st] medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whoopi[ng] cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach[,] back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and fo[r] lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rheumatism[,] &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immedi[-] ate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a ce[r-] tain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in h[is] practice for more than fourteen years, and he ha[s] never known an instance where it has failed to effe[ct] a cure. Try it.

Ointments for the cure of the Itch and all other cuta[-] neous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for th[e] cure of Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, [and for] scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon th[e] face with which children are afflicted, curing withou[t] leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take accordin[g] to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cool[-] ing powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POW[-] DER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or othe[r] fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Sa[lt] Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

AGENTS.

HALLOWELL, SIMON PAGE; Hallowell ✕ Roads, J. Churchill; Gardiner, A. T. Perkins; Augusta, J. E. Ladd, Thomas Haskell, R. K. Abbott; Winthrop, Stanley & Clark; Leeds, Stephen Wetcome; Wayne, S. C. Moulton Taylor, Hitchcock & Co.; Fayette, H. H. Lovejoy; Mt. Vernon, Upham T Cram; Mon[-] mouth, A. B. Blake; Vassalboro', Thomas Frye; N. Vassalboro', Henry Weeks; East Vassalboro', J. C. Taber: Lewiston, N. Reynolds & Son; Farmington, L. Bursley: Brunswick, Wm. Baker; Calais, J. S. Richards & Co; Eastport, J. Beckford, Dr. Richard[-] son: Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn: Saco, Dr. J. A. Berry, Dr. F. Storer: Bingham, S. Goodrich: Skow[-] hegan, A. F. Parlin.

Address Nathan Wood, Portland, Maine. All orders will be promptly attended to.

August, 1844. 1y2

C. G. Griswold's Improved Family Salve, or Plaster.

IT invariably cures Burns, Scalds, Freezes, Chil[-] blains and Wounds. It also very generally cures external Ulcers, Corns, Weak and Lame Backs, Stom[-] ach and Joints, Strains, Pain in the Side, Hard Tu[-] mors, Ague in the Face or Breast, and local Rheuma[-] tism. This article is unrivalled in excellence, and perfectly safe. As a family Salve, the proprietor con[-] fidently believes nothing can excel it. Nor is he alone in this opinion. Several physicians of the first res[-] pectability have given him liberty to use their names. Many others recommend it orally. To these may be added the recommendations of several thousand fami[-] lies. No family should be without it.

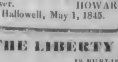
Every stick of the genuine will have the Proprietor's written signature on the inside wrapper. Price, 25 cts.

For sale at R. G. LINCOLN'S

May, 1845. 34tf

CHURNS—a new and improved article just receiv[-] ed and for sale by R. G. LINCOLN. 11

Steamboat Notice.



THE STEAMER PENOBSCOT newly painted and fitted up in prime order, runs on the route between Hallowell and Boston.

Leaves Hallowell, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS 2 1-2 P. M. and arrives in Boston early next morning. Returning, leaves Boston, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7 P. M. and arrives in Hallowell next morning.

Also the new and splendid steamer KENNEBEC, built expressly for the route to run in connection with the Penobscot. Time of commencing and days of sailing will be advertised as soon as she can get up the river. HOWARD & PAGE, Agents.

Hallowell, May 1, 1845. 39

THE LIBERTY STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED

Every Thursday Morning.

Communications for the Standard, to be addressed (post paid) to

AUSTIN WILLEY, Editor.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

T. W. & G. E. NEWMAN, Printers,

Water Street, Hallowell.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Agents

FOR THE LIBERTY STANDARD.

SOMERSET CO. W. W. Dinsmore, Norridgewock; T. Dinsmore, Madison; J. Kimball, Bloomfield; J. E. Cayford, Cornville; B. Cayford, Skowhegan; W. C. Stinson, Pittsfield; W. E. Folsom, Starks; T. P. Elder, New Portland; B. Atwood, Fairfield; J. Merril, St. Albans.

KENNEBEC CO. H. Waters, Augusta; Otis Hawes, Vassalboro' Daniel Carr, Winthrop; Samuel Cordis, Wayne; Asa Hutchins, Fayette; Edward Gilkey, Belgrade; Sherman Hale, West Waterville, Jona. Garland, Winslow, L. Crosby, Albion; Abel Chadwick, China; J Stevens, Windsor; J. Mitchell, Pittston; Eben Moore, Gardiner; B. S.